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THE STATEN ISLAND ARSON.

Full Details of the Burning of the Quarantine Buildings.

BOASTS OF THE INCENDIARIES.

THE UNSHELTERED SICK.

All the Other Buildings to be Burned.

Meeting of the Conspirators Last Night.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. MARINES ON THE GROUND.

The great Quarantine question has at last culminated. The dissatisfaction of the Staten Islanders has terminated in an eruption. The Quarantine buildings, or at least the greater part of them, are no more. They were destroyed on Wednesday night by a mob of from 30 to 40 persons, and in our yesterday's edition we were enabled to state the facts pretty fully and accurately. Our readers are of course aware that the existence of a Quarantine station in such close vicinity to the City (to say nothing of the Sequine Point excitement) has been a great source of difficulty with our neighbors across the Bay for some years past. Each year the excitement has increased, and two years ago the results were nearly what has now been actually perpetrated.

The public are well aware that several fatal cases of yellow fever have recently occurred in the neighborhood of the Quarantine landing, and it was surmised and said that gross inefficiency on the part of the authorities had led, and was still further leading to the spread of that terrible disease among the resident population without the Quarantine inclosure. For two or three weeks past great excitement has existed in consequence, and it was well understood by those in the secret, that the Quarantine buildings, hospitals, physician's residences, and, in short, every edifice and shanty connected with them, were to disappear. The authorities well knew that such threats had been made, but they took no especial precaution to guard against their being carried into effect. Taking advantage, on Wednesday night, of the celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable, a mob, well organized, and who did not care to disguise themselves, or to disavow their object, attacked the Quarantine buildings. As early as 9½ o'clock on Wednesday evening, two boatmen employed by Dr. Thompson, the Health Officer, apprised him that some mischief was intended. Doctor Bissell was also informed, and it was determined to keep up a good watch. In less than a quarter of an hour, however, the alarm bell was rung. The wall of the hospital cemetery had been broken down to an extent sufficiently large to admit a great body of people, and, in almost less time than it takes to tell the story, they had rushed to a large row of buildings known as the small-pox shanties, and set them on fire. There were several patients, in various stages of the disease, and some of them in the last stage, then under treatment. The buildings being of wood, and a tolerably good breeze blowing, the fire spread with great rapidity, and it was only by the utmost exertions, that the poor creatures were removed in time to save their lives. They were deposited on the grass, as far from the burning building as possible, and left there till yesterday morning, wrapped in blankets, when they were removed to the only hospital left unburnt, and which the incendiaries attempted to fire at daylight.

At the first attack, Dr. Bissell summoned the stevedores, boatmen and others, employed at Quarantine, and proceeded to resist the mob to the utmost of his power. One of the stevedores, named Hegeman, a Swede, was shot in the back and subsequently taken to the New-York Hospital. Dr. Bissell was armed with a musket, but it was taken from him, and he received several blows from its butt end.

It was very evident that the firing of the Quarantine buildings received the approbation of the majority of the residents of Stapleton. In the first place the harbor police were very apathetic, and some of them not only encouraged the mob, but assisted them in their act of incendiarism. Two of them were arrested by Dr. Bissell and his aids and locked up in the female hospital, but they were immediately released by the mob and other policemen. Then, again, the fire companies, after breaking open the main gate leading into the Quarantine grounds said that they could do nothing towards putting out the fire because their hose had been cut—a calamity which they did not seem much to lament. Meantime the yellow fever shanties, the small-pox hospital, the "Saint Nicholas," that large building so well known to our citizens, with its wooden sailor on the top; the dead-house and dissecting-room, the barn, the carriage-house and coal-house containing 600 tons of coal, the baggage house and several outhouses were simultaneously in flames, showing that many persons had taken part in the act of destruction. The "Saint Nicholas," being a large brick building, took a long time to burn; it was thoroughly gutted and remains now a mere shell. All the iron bedsteads, about a hundred in number, as the several floors gave way, fell to the ground, where they were piled up yesterday in a battered state. Of the small-pox and yellow fever shanties all that remains is a heap of charred wood and the iron bedsteads. Never was demolition more complete; never was a sadder wreck. An acre of ground is covered with the *debris* of what but the same day were buildings devoted to humanitarian purposes and the cure of the sick.

While these buildings were yet in full blaze, a rush was made for Dr. Thompson's house. The Doctor, in his official situation of Health Officer, has rendered himself somewhat obnoxious to the population of Stapleton. The incendiaries went to work to destroy his house and property in a very deliberate and particularly cruel way. "Let us save the Doctor's house," they cried, and immediately it was on fire in five or six different places. His wife, who was sick, was hurried by the servants from the building, and Dr. Thompson had to fly for his life, for the mob cried, "Let us be very careful of the Doctor," and he well knew what that meant. Failing to find him, they found his books—a valuable collection of works on medicine, science and general literature—and threw them into the flames. Then they found his wine and liquor store, knocked the heads off the Champagne bottles, and made themselves very merry at his expense.

In about two hours the house was level with the ground, nothing being left but a smoking heap of ruins, while the Doctor's manuscripts, letters, and private papers were blowing about the grounds in all directions.

An attempt was also made to fire the Revenue Office, but it failed. The Women's Hospital, the only building left standing, was also set on fire, but a timely discovery saved it for at least a day longer. This last attempt at incendiarism took place at daybreak, and the mob thinking probably that they had done enough for one night, departed when they could be easily recognized.

It was a sad sight yesterday morning to see the sick and helpless lying on the grass in the vicinity of the smoking ruins, with only the stevedores to attend them. One woman, apparently in the last stage of small-pox, unable to rise without assistance, was screened from the rays of the sun by a miserable piece of canvas. A sick man, overtaken by fright, had secreted himself in Doctor Thompson's garden, and, being a foreigner, unable to speak the English language, and also an emigrant, newly-landed, he naturally thought his life was in danger. When discovered, he resisted the kind attentions of those who came to save him, and acted as if they had been savage Indians who had come to scalp him. He was promptly taken care of. Indeed, all the sick were removed as speedily as possible to the Female Hospital, where they remained during the day.

That the conflagration of these buildings had been long determined, and thoroughly provided for, was particularly evident yesterday to those members of the Press, and others, who visited the scene of devastation. And here, let our reporter interpolate that Mr. Tallmadge, the General Superintendent of our City Police is well aware that Staten Island is not included within the limits of New-York City and County. He was aroused from his bed yesterday morning, at about 2 o'clock, and invoked for police assistance. His first impulse was to dispatch an efficient force. Then his habitual caution came into play, and he thought it would be unwise to send a hundred men into the midst of the yellow fever infected district. Besides, they would have to be rowed over in small boats, and would the City pay for it? Taking these questions into consideration, Mr. Tallmadge concluded not to dispatch the Police. About 11 o'clock, Dr. Thompson reached the Mayor's Office, had an interview with his Honor, and obtained, as the Doctor himself told our reporter, a promise that at least a squad of fifty men should be dispatched to protect the remaining buildings. At 6 o'clock last evening, there was no sign in Staten Island of a New-York Policeman.

The incendiaries themselves include the most prominent men of Stapleton. One of them, a Justice of the Peace, glories in the participation therein. A prominent livery stable keeper, says that the Quarantine establishment every year, in the height of the Summer season, when the yellow fever mania prevails, deprives him of about $300 a week. Hotel keepers are loud in their denunciations of the Quarantine. The inhabitants of Stapleton, who are not actually employees in the establishment, rejoiced yesterday over the destruction of the buildings almost or quite as much, as New-York rejoiced the day before, over the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable.

There was no fear of the consequences entertained apparently by those who assumed prominent positions in the act of destruction. Neither did they make any secret that it was their firm intention to finish last night what they had commenced. The buildings that were standing yesterday, were the Female Hospital, the structure nearest the landing-place, occupying about 400 feet frontage, and which, being built of wood, will easily fall a prey to the flames. The cottages inhabited by Doctors Bissell and Walser, six boatmen's houses, the Barge office and dock, the Revenue Department office, the Government Public Store, and sundry smaller off-buildings, were threatened with demolition at a late hour last night.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon, a ship was moored at the Public Store Dock for the purpose of being turned into a floating hospital. Preparations were being made to remove the sick from the Female Hospital to this vessel on the first symptoms of a renewed outbreak by the incendiaries, of the previous night. At 7 o'clock last night no doubt was expressed that the remaining buildings would be burned before midnight, it being the unalterable determination of the parties already implicated to complete the work they had begun, and to "abate" what they considered to be a "nuisance" which deprives them of patronage and the New-York public from pleasure, by making one of the pleasantest spots within easy reach of a great City a *Lazzaretto*, rather than a selected locality for pic-nics. The public may expect to hear at any moment that all the Quarantine buildings at Stapleton are entirely destroyed. But as the boatmen, stevedores and others feel rather ugly in the business, there is reason to fear that this will not be accomplished without bloodshed.

As we said above, 600 tons of coal were contained in one of the out-houses. This entire mass was effectually ignited, so much so that approach to it yesterday, within one hundred yards, was almost impossible. Unless a powerful stream of water can be brought to act upon it, it will continue to burn for weeks. Of course, the ruins were visited yesterday by many persons, who wearied the employes with interrogatories. It was quite a matter for laughter to witness the rapidity of their departing footsteps when they were told that the embers which were glowing around them had formed, but a few hours previously, the yellow fever building, and that, in the opinion of their informants, who pretended to stand aloof, the fire had increased the liability to infection. It was a very good plan on the part of those who were compelled to be present, and did not wish to be annoyed by intruders, to clear the ground. Yellow Jack for once did a good service. The talk of the people at Stapleton was in perfect accordance with the statements that have been made as to the complacency and satisfaction with which they regarded the fact of the conflagration.

There were many strangers seen sauntering among the bar-rooms at an early hour, drinking and indulging in self-laudation at some mysterious achievements in which they had evidently taken an active part. The principal topic appeared to be the *unfortunate* conflagrations, and the *strenuous* efforts which each person had made to put out the fire. They had all worked very hard, and were very tired; some, indeed, were so weary that they could neither stand nor go. One fellow lay drunk, under a tree, near the Quarantine gate. Judging from a wide red stripe down the leg of his blue pantaloons, he must have belonged to the military order. Almost every drinking-place was thronged, and liquor appeared to flow freely. A great good had been achieved, and it was the occasion for congratulation. The telegraph cable was but a secondary consideration. They did not even take the pains to visit the City to share in that celebration—an event of vastly greater importance had occurred in their very midst, and they had beaten New-York all hollow in the splendor of their illumination. And then, it had cost them nothing; the State had furnished the *material*, and would foot the bills.

Respectable persons also, or those whose wealth has secured them influence and standing, were not backward in upholding the mob who had taken this summary way to dispose of Quarantine. One man, who, it is said, once occupied the post of Health-Officer himself, and had acquired his property by that means, and is now a large owner of real estate on the Island, was outspoken on the subject. He could not approve of incendiarism,—but, then, the people had been greatly persecuted, and were immense losers by the Quarantine establishment. They could not even pay their taxes, to such a low state had property fallen. The rumor that cases of yellow fever had occurred had driven all the boarders from a large boarding-house at the southwest end of the Island. In such cases as the present grievance the public had always approved of taking the remedy into their own hands. With such sentiments from respectable persons it is easy to guess what the feelings and opinions of the more ignorant are.

THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

The following is a complete list of the buildings burned last night within the Quarantine inclosure, being all the buildings used for hospital purposes, excepting one—the lower or Women's Hospital, fronting the Bay. This, however, was set on fire as late as five o'clock this morning, and was only saved by the greatest exertions from sharing the fate of the rest.

The Small Pox Hospital was a brick building, 30 by 80 feet, of two-stories, and having two piazzas. It stood on the hill, back of the doctor's private residence. There were no patients in this building, as it was undergoing repairs, and the sick had been removed into the nearest adjoining shanty. Five shanties, 200 feet long, set up on brick pillars about two feet from the ground; they were filled in with brick, and of one story.

Three shanties, 120x25 feet, up the same height, and built of the same materials as the others. One of these contained the small-pox patients, one the yellow-fever cases, and the other diseases of various kinds, and the rest were occupied as sleeping rooms for the stevedores, and another for the use of the nurses. They were all filled with iron bedsteads, bedding, crockery and other furniture peculiar to a hospital.

Connected with each of these were various outbuildings.

There were four large heaps of coal, all of which were fired and destroyed, say about 150 tons.

Some of the shanties contained cooking and other stoves, and ranges.

The "Saint Nicholas," a large building used for the accommodation of passengers in quarantine; it is 60x130 feet, 3 high stories, of heavy brick walls, and having porticos at each end; the stoop and pillars of brown-stone; it also had a piazza on the east side. There were also two large brick out-houses destroyed. They even burned the pump. The fences were set on fire in more than twenty different places. Two large breeches were made in the west wall, through which they entered the premises.

Dead-house and dissecting-room.

A barn about 30x50 feet, and two stories, full of hay. Two horses were in this barn, and a lot of hogs underneath. They took the sick wagon and a cart, and ran them both into the fire. A light wagon was also burned.

Carriage-house and coal-house, containing 600 tons of coal. A large lot of steam-heating apparatus, a brass six-pound cannon, an ice-house, &c.

A baggage-house for emigrants, also used as a fire engine-house, 25x50 feet. The engine, 250 feet of hose, and three dozen fire-buckets were burned. There was considerable unclaimed baggage belonging to deceased persons, together with some belonging to persons living on the ground.

After the mob had dispersed, some one got into the lower building, called the Women's Hospital, and set it on fire. It was discovered and extinguished. This is now the only hospital building upon the ground.

Dr. Thompson's house was of wood, three stories, filled in with brick, and had a wing. It was totally destroyed. Mrs. Thompson, who has been ill for several weeks, had to be removed from the house in a chair. She was conveyed to the residence of Mrs. Fountain, on the north side of the Quarantine wall. The house was pretty thoroughly sacked, the incendiaries showing a great liking for the wine, some baskets of which they found in the cellar. Many valuable articles were carried off. So sudden was the movements of the attacking party, that only a small portion of the furniture was saved, and much of that in a broken and damaged condition. The doctor's library, which was a very good one, is mostly destroyed.

The Revenue Office was fired under the stairs, but went out for want of air. Mr. Locke, the Inspector was notified to remove his goods from his office and store-house, as both would be burned. One of the Custom-house bargemen succeeded in driving the hogs out of the barn, when one of the vagabonds attempted to drive them in again, to have them consumed; the bargeman gave the incendiary a settler with his fists and heard no more of him—so he says.

ACCOUNTS BY THE QUARANTINE PEOPLE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS AND DR. THOMPSON'S STATEMENT.

At the meeting of the Board, to-day, the following communication was received, and referred to the Mayor with power:

QUARANTINE, Sept. 2, 1858.

Hon. D. F. Tiemann, Mayor, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Owing to being burned out last night, I shall not be present at the meeting of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, to-day. The situation of my family has been made such, by the conflagration at Quarantine last night, as to require my individual attention to day. I hope to be present at the meeting of your honorable Board to-morrow.

Respectfully yours, R. H. THOMPSON.

No other business was transacted, and the Board adjourned until to-morrow.

STATEMENT OF THE HARBOR POLICEMEN.

Fifteen of the Harbor Police have been on duty at Quarantine since April last, constituting three boats' crews. Edwin A. O'Brien is coxswain of Boat No. 7. His associates are Frederick Blair, Joseph H. Begle, Mertin H. Dixon and Ira Garland. One of the above officers heard a party on a Staten Island boat, only a few days since, offering to make a bet that the Hospital buildings would be burned before long. Other circumstances led them to suspect that a movement would be made to burn the buildings. Boat No. 7 went on duty last night at 7 o'clock. About 9½ o'clock P. M. they first saw a fire and supposed it to be inside of Quarantine. They pulled for the shore, and two of the crew went up the hill to ascertain the cause. They returned in a few minutes, and reported that the west wall was broken down, that a great number were inside, running to and fro with no one to obstruct them, hallooing, shouting, and exulting at the rising flames. One line of six shanties was on fire, and the incendiaries were busy piling up the bedding in the rooms. Beds already on fire were carried and placed against the doorways, to set them on fire. Mr. O'Brien ran to Dr. Thompson's house for instructions. There were a few stevedores about the house armed, for the purpose of protecting it. Dr. Thompson directed the Quarantine steamer to be got ready immediately and sent to the City; but on further inquiry she was found not to be at her dock. Mr. O'Brien and his party then started for the City, with the above-named crew. They left at 20 minutes past 12 and arrived at 2¼ A. M., after a hard pull. They were delayed for a quarter of an hour by a sturgeon which, without invitation, jumped on board their boat, planting himself under the thwarts and making every effort to knock a hole in the bottom with his tail. He measured five feet in length, and weighed 150 pounds. He was finally quieted after much *persuasion* with the end of the boat-hook, and lay still. He was brought to the City as a trophy. The policemen insist that he is in some way connected with the outlaws of Staten Island.

When the boatmen first landed and saw the mob at the gate, they stationed themselves there to keep them back. They were, however, assaulted with rocks, a large quantity of which was piled up near the gate. Finding they were determined to force an entrance, they were obliged to retire before the shower of stones and a very large force. The gate was then broken open, and there was no further obstruction to their entrance. An engine had already been drawn in through the broken wall on the west side. Hundreds now poured in through the gateway and rushed up the hill, shouting and hurraing. The stevedoresman who was shot was near the shanties, not making active resistance, but merely looking on. It appears the men employed inside the grounds were armed with muskets, with bayonets attached. They were very much excited. The man received three or four balls or slugs through his body. What the provocation was for shooting him, is not known. One of these persons placed a musket at the breast of one the Police. (His name is Carl, and is employed inside.) When the boat left, the Small-pox Hospital was on fire, and on the way up they saw other buildings in the group burning.

Report of these facts was immediately made to the Superintendent of Police, with a request for a strong force to go down. An order was accordingly telegraphed to each station, ordering fifty men to proceed immediately by the 6 o'clock boat.

THE NIGHT WATCHMAN'S STATEMENT.

The following is a statement of the night watchman, detailing the events as he witnessed them:

I rung the bell at 9 o'clock as usual; then went up to the shanties on the hill, and stood there talking to the nurse; I then saw the men starting the fire in the Small-pox Hospital around the stoops, and all through the house. I went up to the Hospital and hallooed back to the nurse, with whom I had been talking, to ring the bell to give an alarm. I returned back to the shanty where the stevedores were sleeping on the hill, and routed them up; told them to follow me and cried fire as loud as I could. There were over fifty of them in the place; some of them followed me. I did not wait for them. At the time I got up there were from 15 to 25 men who were setting fire. They had got into the shanty next to the small-pox hospital, and were setting fire to it. There were several patients in there. The stevedores ran there and got them out. I then went to the west end of the shanty and found them attacking the next shanty also. They had fired it. I saw two men who lingered behind the others setting fire. I took hold of one and held him and brought him down and locked him up. His name is Garrett. I remained there for a short time, and heard a man had been shot. He was brought down in the hall-way of the Women's Hospital. He had a large wound in his back; (he was taken to the City Hospital early in the morning.) I turned up the hill then, and assisted the workingmen and stevedores to put out the fire. We used water and wet blankets. Dr. Walser then came to me and told me they were breaking down the wall to get in. He drew up his musket, and said to them, "Stop breaking down the wall; you came here for no good, I will shoot the first man who breaks down the wall." I also drew my revolver. The foreman of No. 6, Tom Burns, then said, "I am foreman of No. 6, an organized company, and have a right to put out fires, and I will come in." By this time the crowd surrounded the Doctor and me, and said if we drew our revolvers they would use theirs. Burns stood all the time with his pistol in his hand as if ready to fire. Dr. Walser then said "Go on and put out the fire." Having made another breach in the northwest corner of the wall, through which they got their engine, they drew it to the shanties, and let it remain without making any effort. They did nothing more than to look at the fire. They said their hose was cut, and they couldn't work. I then came down to see if I couldn't get the Hook and Ladder Company in the village to pull down the shanty. The company and machine were not there. I then went back to the Small-Pox Hospital, and went up upon the building. Dr. Bissell and the invaders had a dispute about the water; they wished to fill up the cistern, so that the water could not be drawn from it. The Doctor then attempted to take the man who was breaking down the cistern with a crow-bar, to the sail room, to lock him up. The crowd hereupon pitched upon Dr. Bissell, struck him, and knocked him down. There were only two or three men then at work on the building, and they left. I then came down. In a little while the crowd began to steal beds by throwing them into the fire, and then putting them around the column. I hauled the beds out to extinguish the fire, and they began to beat me with clubs. I then went into the building, and found a straw bed blazing under the steps. I drew it out, and carried it out to the back side of the building. They then threatened me, and asked me if the property was mine. I told them no, but I would protect it as long as I was able. I then saw, as I suppose, between two and three hundred persons surrounding the building, and as I could do no good there, I came away. I then told the women in the dwellings near the lower hospital to take out all the things they could I assisted them in saving the things and in getting the patients down into the lower hospital. They were laid along the fence all night. Fifteen patients in all were taken into the lower hospital. There were about eight yellow fever patients, and as many more of small-pox. Some of them lay on the ground all night, upon their beds. I continued here for the rest of the night.

The Doctor's house was fired between 2 and 3 o'clock. About 4½ o'clock they fired the Women's Hospital by setting straw beds on fire. There were four wards in the Hospital. The patients were out of the ward which they fired, but there were others above them—that is, there were three wards filled with patients. I saw the blaze going up past the window, and I alarmed the men. They ran and threw it out while it was blazing. By this time it was daylight, and the incendiaries had all vanished. There were five or six places broken.

JOHN CREADY'S STATEMENT.

John Cready, one of the men employed by the Quarantine Commissioners, states that the fire broke out about 9 o'clock in the small-pox hospital; upon discovering the fire he immediately went towards it, and saw a party of men standing inside of the inclosure; fire was issuing from one of the shanties adjoining, and spread to the others; he started for one of the barns belonging to the grounds, and upon his way thither was fired upon three times from over the wall; he then told a man whom he found by the barn, and who drives a team on the Quarantine grounds, to open the doors and bring the horses (two in number) out; but they had already been liberated; immediately after Cready had been fired at the first time, and just after he had been informed that the horses had been let out, a rush was made by two or three upon an iron gate close by, for the purpose of breaking through; he told them to stand back and make no further riotous demonstration, or they would suffer for it. They obeyed, and on Mr. Cready's going towards an inclosure of hogs to let them out, so that they might not be burned, another shot was fired. Mr. C. then started to come down from the scene of conflagration and riot, and on his way met with a nurse belonging to one of the Hospitals, who was conveying to the village the intelligence that Dr. Bissell had been knocked down and severely injured; whereupon he immediately turned to go to the Dr.'s aid, and directly another shot was fired at him. Upon reaching the spot, and finding the Doctor, with several others, apparently unhurt, he again retraced his steps towards the village, when he was fired at the fourth time, by some unknown and unseen person. Upon turning to see from whence the shot came, he discovered the Marine Hospital, the barn, the coffin-house, coal-house, ice-house, and a dwelling-house, containing three families, all in flames, and at the sametime observed Dr. Thompson's house and the dead-house on fire; he continued on his course, and upon reaching the lower Hospital he observed a bed all on fire thrown from a window; a man came forward and ordered the incendiaries at work not to touch that building, or if they did he would shoot them. Another man near by then ordered the rioters *to disperse and leave that building untouched, as it contained naught but helpless women,* which they immediately did.

ACCOUNTS BY THE OTHER SIDE.

MR. RAY TOMPKINS STATEMENT.

Mr. Ray Tompkins, who is the Chief of the Fire Police, and supposed to be a very influential man on the island, made the following statement:

I was present at the fire, was up all night, and am tired all over. My brain is tired. I had a great deal to do besides working at the fire; I had to save Dr. Bissell and Dr. Walser; and to tell the truth, I had very hard work to save Dr. Walser; I think these buildings caught fire about 9 o'clock. As to the origin of the fire, I don't know anything, but unquestionably they were set on fire. They were set on fire in consequence of the following handbill issued yesterday by the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, and which was extensively posted yesterday, one of them having been placed on the wall in the very spot which was first broken through:

Extracts from the Minutes of the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, Richmond County.

Resolved, That the whole Quarantine establishment located as it is in the midst of a dense population, has become a pest and a nuisance of the most odious character, bringing death and desolation to the very doors of the people of the towns of Castleton and Southfield.

Resolved, That it is a nuisance too intolerable to be borne by the citizens of these towns any longer.

Resolved, That this Board recommend the citizens of this county to protect themselves by abating this abominable nuisance without delay.

A. W. BOYCE, Sec'y. R. CHRISTOPHER, Chairman.
SEPT. 1, 1858.

One of the shanties was first fired; they were built some years ago for ship-fever patients; when it was fired there were from 25 to 40 persons inside; the whole thing was done by not more than 20 men. The second building was not fired until the first was entirely consumed; the second was the small-pox hospital, known as the St. Nicholas, the walls of which are still standing. I went inside when the fire began and offered to help, but Dr. Bissell said, "Go away, we don't want your help at all." They then went to work with wet blankets and buckets, but could effect nothing. Hearing a cry among the mob, "Save Dr. Thompson's house," (which meant, "destroy" it—everything said by the mob going by contraries,) I went up there, and found two or three men and some ladies on the piazza. I inquired for Dr. Thompson; they said he was not there. I said, "I want to save him, for they will burn this house as sure as you live." They said he and his family went away as the fire broke out. I was glad I did not meet him, and *I was glad a good many other people did not meet* Dr. Thompson; his house was the last building burned. The stevedore was shot by the people inside. An intimation has been given to me who did it, but the affair is to be investigated, and I shall give no name; it was one of the officers inside; they think it was an old personal grudge; and the man took advantage of the excitement to settle it. At the fire I was told that a man named O'Hara had been arrested, and was in the Quarantine jail; there was a cry, "Take him out! take him out!" I tried to stop the crowd; met Dr. Walser with a lady on his arm; said to him: "This man is to be found at any time; he is a man of responsibility; let him go, for peace sake;" the crowd rushed towards him, shouting; I said, "Let him alone—don't you see he has a lady with him;" Dr. W. appealed to the crowd to let him say a few words with Mr. Tompkins, and then proposed that I should go with him into the jail; the crowd shouted, "Don't go, or they will lock you up too;" I said I would come back with O'Hara or go in with him, and if I did not come back they could come and release us both; I then went down to the jail, and O'Hara was immediately released. Two of the Harbor Police, arrested at the same time, were let out with them. One of these was Officer Boodle, who was arrested for interfering with a Quarantine officer. At another time Dr. Walser came to me in great distress, saying, "Tompkins, you can stop this; they are killing Dr. Bissell." I heard the crowd crying "Kill him, d—n him, kill him," and after a time found a man with a musket and bayonet, which he said he took from Dr. Bissell, who was trying to use it on him. Finally I found Dr. Bissell, and got him out of reach, or he would have been hurt. A motion was made to "save" the large hospital, but I succeeded after a while in restraining the crowd by showing that there was no place to take the sick to; I expect to be arrested to-day.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS BURNS, THE NEPTUNE'S FOREMAN

The following statement was given by Mr. Thomas Burns, landlord of the hotel at Quarantine, and foreman of Neptune Engine Co. No. 6:

The first alarm of a fire was about 9 o'clock, or a quarter past, when a fire was seen inside of the hospital yard. I went to the engine house and helped to get the engine out. We took it down to the gate but they would not let us in. I then ordered the engine up the road. The number present on the engine was about twenty, which is half our full number. We came up along the walk to what we supposed was a suitable position, and broke through the wall, but after battering through, we found a steep hill, which we could not ascend with the short wheels of the engine. I went through the breach with many others, and went down to a more favorable place, when I called to our boys to come down and break through so as to get at the fire. Just then I met Dr. Walser, (who has charge of the yellow fever patients,) armed with a musket and bayonet, and one of the employes armed with a pistol. They presented their weapons at me and my friends, and I presented a pistol and said I would defend myself. Dr. Walser said, "I know you, Mr. Burns;" said I, "Doctor, you must not stop us, for we must come in here as firemen." The doctor replied, "We don't want engines in here at all; stand back! stand back! We will put out the fire." The fire was then raging far beyond him. We finally got one engine in through the wall and down to a cistern. We then stretched *our hose, but before we had got the hose stretched* they were cut. This must have been done by persons inside, for we had men to watch the hose till it was stretched. No. 4 and No. 5, which came in afterwards, also had their hose cut. We could do nothing more to stop the fire, and did not attempt it. Afterwards they arrested a man named O'Hara, who lives on the north side, and belongs to No. 4, and I went with others to Dr. Bissell and demanded his release. Nobody had muskets but the employes inside and the sailors. They were all armed. I told Dr. Bissell and Dr. Walser that they must not lock up our men who had been doing nothing, and they let them out. Dr. Thompson's house I know nothing about, but presume they all caught from the same spark. The employes refused to let us in, refused to show us where water was to be had nearer than the river, and there is no question but they cut our hose. Pistols and guns were going off all around us while we were there. The only man I saw raise a musket to shoot was Dr. Walser, who raised his gun to me. I helped to remove the sick in the burning buildings, which were very few. Most of them were able to help themselves. I carried one German woman in the small-pox hospital, out in my arms, in her bed. I took her to a safe place, and all the sick were cared for. They are in the main building, which is still standing. I had spent the day with my family in New-York. They remained to see the illumination and fireworks, but I came back to relieve my barkeeper, in the 7 o'clock boat; I had heard threats to burn the Quarantine perhaps every day for the last two years, but had no intimation that it was to be attempted last night. During the night I carried down to our company a pail of brandy and water, for they were all suffering for drink.

STATEMENT OF NASH, THE COOPER.

Mr. Nash, a cooper employed within the Quarantine, stated that when the alarm was first struck he ran up to the gate and along the wall as far as the bounds permitted, to where Dr. Walser lives; two or three 'longshoremen, belonging on the island, came along and told him the fire was on the hill; a man named Raymond and another ran with him to where the first shed was burning; heard men shouting, "save this hospital;" and there was a tremendous to do; saw I could stop the fire with a few buckets of water, if I had help; called for help and went to work on the burning shed, which was connected with the large building; didn't know, of course, that the fire had been set; no one came to help, but after throwing on a few pails of water some men called out to stop it; said they, "Nash, you can do no good, come down." Then I saw Dr. Bissell snap a musket three times at a crowd of men lying in the corn; there were four of them; then I saw the stevedore who was killed (he is a Swede, and I don't know his name) run around the corner of the building, and a stout Irishman, who works in the wash house, came after him with a musket, and fired it, and the man fell; Dr. Thompson was not present, and they said he was looking after his furniture, like a sensible man. I know that seven men went to him during the night and offered to help him; this was while the fire was burning; they were all stevedores and wanted to curry favor; I didn't care if the whole of the buildings were burned, but I had no hand in it. I suppose I must go to-day and give myself up.

ACTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration took place in Worth-street, Thursday. The meeting had been postponed from Thursday in consequence of the festive celebration of Wednesday, but had been rendered immediately urgent in consequence of the calamitous fire at Quarantine of the previous night.

There were present His Honor the Mayor, Commissioners Crabtree, Morgan, Jellinghaus, Hunt Cummings, Purdy, and Curtis. Dr. Rockwell was in attendance, and the President, Gulian C. Verplanck, Esq., took the chair shortly after 3 o'clock.

After the reading of the minutes, it was agreed on motion of the President that the consideration of ordinary financial matters should be laid over until next meeting.

A communication was received from Doctor D. H. Bissell, Physician at Marine Hospital, as follows:

QUARANTINE, Staten Island,
MARINE HOSPITAL, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1858.

The Hon. G. C. Verplanck, President Commissioners of Emigration:

DEAR SIR: I have to inform you of the destruction of the buildings at the Marine Hospital by a large and infuriated mob last evening at 9 o'clock.

They made an entrance through the west side of the brick wall of the Quarantine grounds, passed into the inclosure and commenced their work of destruction *by first firing the small-pox building. They then proceeded to burn the other buildings, including* the dwelling houses occupied by the Health Officer, Dr. Thompson, with most of his valuable furniture. It was impossible with the force under my control to check the mob, or save the property intrusted to my care.

I regret to add that a stevedore was mortally wounded in the encounter with the mob.

Very respectfully,
D. H. BISSELL,
Physician Marine Hospital.

This communication was ordered on file.

It was agreed, upon motion, that the injuries done to the walls should be repaired at once.

The Castleton Board of Health, having passed adverse resolutions, tantamount to the declaration that the Quarantine establishment is a nuisance, the Board agreed to refer the matter to a Committee to confer with counsel on the subject, and to call in the aid of the Attorney General if necessary.

The Commissioners then adjourned.

THE INCENDIARIES IN COUNCIL.

Of course reporters are not invited to the councils of the men who glory in the suspicion that they set fire to the buildings. But the open talk was, yesterday, that on Wednesday last, about 1 o'clock, they had a meeting on the hill; that there were present the entire Board of Health of Castleton, and many citizens and property owners, who had assembled avowedly to discuss the subject of the Quarantine nuisance, and the means to be adopted to abate it. Mr. R. Christopher was called to the Chair, and A. W. Boyce acted as Secretary. There was considerable talking, after which, as everybody seemed to be of a mind, the following resolutions were adopted *nem. con.:*

Resolved, That the whole Quarantine establishment, located, as it is, in the midst of a dense population, has become a pest and a nuisance of the most odious character, bringing death and desolation to the very doors of the people of the towns of Castleton and Southfield.

Resolved, That it is a nuisance too intolerable to be borne by the citizens of these towns any longer.

Resolved, That this Board recommend the citizens of this County to protect themselves by abating this abominable nuisance without delay.

The resolutions, it is said, were signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and then the meeting adjourned; that an informal motion that the meeting constitute itself a Committee of the Whole to carry out the spirit of the resolutions forthwith was passed with great unanimity.

These people say that they have been goaded to their unlawful acts not only by the immediate danger from yellow fever, but also by the communications of the Quarantine officers to the New-York Board of Health.

Later from the Quarantine War.

A very large meeting was held at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, last evening, at 8½ o'clock. People to the number of 200 were present from all parts of the County. They appear to have assembled in obedience to the following call, without signature:

"A meeting of the citizens of Richmond County will be held at Nautilus Hall, Tompkinsville, this evening, September 2, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the burning of the Shanties and Hospitals at the Quarantine ground last evening, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting."

Ray Tompkins was called to the Chair. He read the call, and a motion was then made that a Committee of five be appointed to devise a suitable celebration of the destruction of the Quarantine buildings within the next ten days, which was adopted. The following resolutions were then read by Mr. John C. Thompson, and enthusiastically adopted:

Whereas, All governments are founded on the wants, and created for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens of said governments, and *whereas* it is the duty of all good governments to provide for the equal taxation of its citizens—that each and every man, and all communities, should share alike the toils and burdens, as well as the advantages of a good government; and *whereas* the people of this county have long and patiently borne the burdens not only of their own community, but have had also to bear the burdens of harboring all the pestilential diseases of the world which have concentrated at the port of New-York for over half a century, and which has been annually spread broadcast at one's very doors, and therefore bringing death and desolation among us; and,

Whereas, We have repeatedly importuned and beseechingly prayed for legislative aid without getting any relief, or even the shadow of a hope from that quarter; therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting tenders their sincere thanks to the Castleton Board of Health for authorizing the citizens of this county to abate the nuisance without delay.

Resolved, That we fully believe that they that will not help themselves shall have help from nobody.

Resolved, That we all determine to protect our lives at all hazards.

Resolved, That this meeting unanimously tender their sincere thanks to Mr. Cyrus W. Field for completing an Atlantic telegraph cable of such immense *powers that, in conveying the sparks of electricity with such force, the superabundance thereof should* explode in the right time, and in the right place, among the Quarantine buildings.

Resolved, That, with a view of the accommodation of the shipping interest of the port of New-York, who desire that their ships shall be under their eyes and our noses, provision be made for their accommodation, and especially Mr. Charles H. Marshall. [Three groans for Marshall.]

Resolved, That we cheerfully recommend to the Commissioners of Health and Emigration to secure the Battery for the purpose of locating a Quarantine establishment there, that it may be under their immediate supervision.

Resolved, That each and every one of us will contribute liberally towards the expense of erecting suitable buildings there, that New-York City may store her pestilential importations on her own premises.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the following Committee named to make preparations for the celebration, within ten days, viz.:

John C. Thompson, Richard G. Smith, Frederick Hollick, Elwood Taylor, Henry Crabbee.

The large company continued to confer and imbibe until 9 o'clock, when the Quarantine bell rang. A cry of fire arose among them. It soon died out, however, after a spell of "hasting to and fro, and mounting in hot haste." Nothing came of the first alarm. A large number of wagons were hitched under the stable sheds, and everything betokened the approach of stirring events. About 9½ P. M. sixty U. S. marines arrived at the Quarantine dock to protect the Government property. The announcement of this fact slightly dampened the ardor of the aforesaid assemblage. What the purposes of the leaders may be, are best known to themselves; the rank and file are no doubt ready to follow them.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION COMPLETED.

The Sick Laid on the Ground and Scorched by the Heat of the Burning Buildings.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Thursday—Midnight.

My last dispatch left the meeting dissolved, and and its restless elements engaged in conference, in small knots about the street. At 10 o'clock a movement up the street soon took the entire company away from the bar-room of Burns' Hotel. Parties, with torches in hand and carrying bunches of hay, moved up the street, followed by the crowd. At 10:30 P. M. they entered the block of cottages, occupied by the Doctor's boatmen, at the west end of the Quarantine inclosure, fronting on the main street which leads up from the ferry. All the loose materials about the house, such as the banister rails, steps, shutters, &c., were piled inside one of the rooms, and a mass of hay piled upon them. The torch was applied, and the flames began to ascend, but it burned very slowly. More combustibles were now piled on, holes were cut in the floor, and camphene was added to the mass; the whole was stirred up, and soon the whole was enveloped in flames. They poured out at the windows, and mounted up to the roof, at which the crowd rent the air with approving shouts and laughter. The same process was then gone through with in the adjoining house, and it was also soon in full blast. They next turned their attention to the house of Dr. Walser, the Deputy Health Officer, who moved his furniture out this afternoon. The door was broken in after much effort, shutters wrenched from their hinges, the windows demolished, and a pile of straw ignited the mass upon the piazza, and soon mounted to the work overhead. Other persons went into the attic and set it on fire, and in five minutes the beautiful little cottage was burning from the floor to the roof. The work was performed in the most deliberate manner, and no attempt whatever is made at concealment. Ray Tompkins and Tom Garrett, are the leaders, and their orders are implicitly obeyed. They next attacked Dr. Bissell's house. The prime torch-bearer was about applying his instrument of destruction to the gateway, when the wos passed by some one, "Save the furniture!" The mob then entered the house and brought out a small table and a chair; *this was the extent of their* efforts. The torch was applied to the inflamable mass in the front room, and at the same time in the attic, and while *I write the dwelling is more than half consumed. The church-bell was rung as is common* when an alarm of fire is intended; the engine company came with their machine, and halted with it at a short distance from the burning dwellings, and the firemen, or those who wore the firemen's hats then busied themselves in throwing materials upon the fire, and otherwise aiding the work of destruction. While this is going on, mock calls are made for water, the firemen rushes up and down the street, making hoarse out-cries which nobody understands or cares to. The whole scene is one of the most horrible farces which it has ever been my fortune to witness. There will no doubt be a clean sweep made of every building inside of the second inclosure, including the only remaining Hospital. The Government buildings—the little offices occupied by the Inspectors will be left intact. The Government have 60 marines to protect them. With the other matter—the burning of the State property—they will not interfere. This has been distinctly stated by the officers who speak by authority.

The Hospital is now on fire, (12:10 o'clock,) and the flames are bursting through the roof.

What is being done to preserve the lives of the helpless sick within its walls, I do not know. God preserve them!

P. S.—12:30 A. M.—The sick have been taken from the Hospital, and are left upon the ground in the angle formed by the wall and Dr. Bissell's fence. Unless removed from here, I fear they will perish when the Hospital is fully on fire. The flames are now bursting from the roof.

More Yellow Fever Arrivals.

There were two arrivals at the lower Quarantine to-day, the schooner *Laura Gertrude*, from Charleston, all well, and the bark *Charles Brewer*, from Havana, who lost her captain in Havana by yellow fever, and has two of her crew now sick on board. They were not taken out of her for the reason that there are no accommodations at the hospital since the conflagration, the sick from which have been removed to Ward's Island, an attempt to fire the remaining hospital being expected to-night.

TWO RAILROAD SLAUGHTERS.

Terrible Accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad—List of the Killed and Wounded.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 2.

A terrible disaster occurred last night at 8 o'clock on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, near Hutten's Station, twelve miles above Pittsburg. The Kitanning train coming down stopped at Tarentum Station and hitched on a car containing a large party returning from camp-meeting. When the train reached the point mentioned, the Tarentum car was thrown from the track by the breaking of the cross-bar connecting brakes. The car rolled down a steep embankment, turning over twice. At the first revolution the roof was torn off, and the passengers scattered over the ground, mangling the bodies of some of them terribly. Miss Mary Anne, daughter of J. T. Kincaid, of this city, was instantly killed, and a large number more or less injured, including the following:

John Rockley, skull fractured; J. M. McCready arms broken. Among those slightly injured are Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid, Mrs. R. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Carver, Mr. and Mrs. John Slidell, Mr. and Mrs. James Wright and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Loaman, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer, E. Heaslerton, Dr. John Prechment, Mrs. Kauffman, H. Lynch, and Mr. and Mrs. Mair.

The killed and wounded reside mostly in Pittsburg and vicinity. They were brought here last night. A Coroner's inquest, held over the body of Miss Kincaid, exculpates the Company and employes from blame.

Serious Accident at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 2.

As the train on the Western Road was coming in crowded with passengers last night, a freight train on the Central Road was backed down at the crossing, and ran into the last car of the passenger train, upsetting it. The following persons were injured:

Edgar Lobdell, probably fatally.

Mrs. F. S. Ayres, shoulder dislocated.

Moses Craver, arm broken, and injured internally

Captain Washburn, badly cut over the face and head.

Mrs. C. Powell, badly cut over the face and head.

All the foregoing were from West Troy.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FULTON, ILL.

FULTON, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 2.

A fire occurred at one o'clock, this morning destroying two blocks of buildings, including the Post-Office, dry-goods stores, printing-office, and several dwellings. Loss $60,000—on which there is but small insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

Three stores at the corner of Magazine and Canal streets, were burned this morning. Loss $450,000.

Trial of David Y. Dudley.

BATH, (Me.,) Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The trial of David Y. Dudley for the murder of Eliphalet Berry, in November last, commenced to-day before Chief-Justice Tenney. The trial will, probably, occupy several days.

Many minor celebrities from Paris figured conspicuously at the Cherbourg *fête*—among others the celebrated La Guiccioli (Lord Byron's flame) and her present husband, the Marquis de Boissy. Theophile Gautier, the *feuilletoniste* of the *Moniteur*, was also of the party.

MEXICO.

THE COUNTRY AND THE CAPITAL.

General, Social and Political Condition.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

SPECIMENS OF DICTATORIAL LEGISLATION.

The Constitutionalists Concentrating Upon the City.

MIRAMON AT THE CAPITAL.

Prostration of the Capitalists, the Press, the People.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE PROVINCES.

THE SONORA GRANTS.

THE POSITION OF PARTIES AS THE CURTAIN DROPS.

Special Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

At the present time there are no mails, by steamer, between Vera Cruz and New-Orleans, and no postal connection between this city and Vera Cruz; therefore, you may imagine we are having a blissful time of it in this valley. This valley, by the way, contains over 250,000 souls. It has at least 500 churches in it; at least 2,000 priests, and perhaps 5,000 cloistered nuns, who are continually supposed to be at work for the good of all our souls. We have two railroads in the valley, and one canal, of Aztec construction, extending a distance of about thirty miles through the valley. There are some eight or ten daily journals published here, besides the issue of any quantity of tracts relating to the powers and benevolence of the many different Virgins of Mexico. We have four or five theatres, two *paseos*, the finest Alameda in either of the Americas, as also the grandest plaza, and the largest cathedral. We have continually in sight two of the finest snow-crowned mountains in the world: four of the most picturesque lakes, their waters abounding with game; and we have besides, those natural wonders of the world, the *chinampos*, or floating gardens. Our streets constantly abound with rare sights: On the same corner, you may encounter Indians, as they appeared when CORTEZ walked through these streets, wearing, from all outward signs, the same skin clothes which their ancestors wore three centuries ago. By the side of the Indian, and apparently annoyed by his presence, you may see a knot of politicians, another knot of business men, another clump of Mexico's exquisitely dressed dandies, a lot of ragged market-women, a few disfigured beggars,—all talking away in various dialects and tongues, puffing cigaros, and giving way now and then to ladies returning from or going to mass, or to well-dressed French modistes, who always fix in their wake the eyes of our gallants. These interesting groupings may be seen on every street-corner, and in front of all the great churches.

Besides all these sights, we have many more that might be mentioned to the interest of your readers. One who has never been here might suppose that such novelties, such objects of attraction, so many godly and should be goodly people and works would secure for us contentment. To the great mass they are rough, but then there are a few strangers here who long occasionally to hear about how the search difficulty is to be settled; how Mr. FELIX BELLY and his *negocios* are going to come out; how the English are getting on in India; what about the Mormons coming to Sonora;—in fact, what people are doing in other parts of the world.

Yesterday this class of residents in our capital was thrown into a fever about the receipt of news from New-Orleans, reaching up to the 26th ult.,—over three weeks old. This morning the independent journals came out with this news. It was a great bit of luck for them, for they are completely gagged, and dare not publish any news of the country. Journalists who are not in the interest of the Government, have a hard time of it now. They dare not write a word about the interior politics of the country, or copy from any except the official journal. The Anglo-American newspaper here, the *Extraordinary*, has lately been hauled up and fined $1,000, and no reasons given for the fine, but it was undoubtedly for publishing the protest of the American Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, against the law of May 15, and for saying too much about American protection. The present Government is decidedly opposed to any American interference in the affairs of Mexico. They are trying to get a protectorate from Europe. You may rely upon it an M. FELIX BELLY game is going on here. It must, before long, show itself in some way. The advent of a large number of Spaniards here indicates where the protection for Mexico is expected to come from.

The actual condition of the country, I regret to say, is not improved since previous advices. Signs indicate that we are to have a radical change in the government of this country very soon. The forces of the frontier are slowly working their way toward the capital. They have secured the cities of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi, and have thrown their vanguards on toward Guanajuato, which place has pronounced for the Constitution to save a sack. I learn, however, that their outburst for the constitution did not prevent the development of that powerful national trait of character—robbery—and that the place has again undergone a most complete *saksо*.

The frontier troops, and those from Colima, have proved themselves too much for MIRAMON, and he is now on the back track. He was last heard of at Lagos. The exact object he has in view is not known. It is not improbable he has been re-called to this city to assist the waning nerves of the Government. They have lately been very uneasy about their personal safety.

Since my last we have had a complete change of cabinet. The clergy have become sanguinary, and finding ZIRAGOZA and CUEVAS too slow coaches for their purposes, they had them turned out and a new cabinet formed, with Padre MIRANDA and a reputed sanguinary individual named JARREGUI at the head. The new cabinet stands thus:

Foreign Relations.—D. Joaquin Maria del Castillo y Lanzas.
Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. D. Francisco Javier Miranda.
Finance.—D. Pedro Jorrin.
War and Marine.—General D. José Maria Gracia.
Fomento.—D. José Maria Baldirez.
Gobernacion. (*Interior.*)—D. Manuel Fernandez de Jauregui.

This new cabinet has done nothing more than fulminate laws against the individual liberties of the people, and especially against those who oppose their political views. One law which they have given requires every body to give their arms; another provides for an enormously expensive military force, to be imposed upon the country at the expense of individuals, and a third comes down upon all classes of mischief makers in an extinguishing manner. I give you below this law. It is curious, and at the same time a sad *exposé* of the utility of the present cabinet. It reads:

Office of the Secretary of State and of Government. The Supreme Government Before President of the Republic has directed to me the following decree:

FELIX ZULOAGA, Brigadier General, President of the Republic, Mexicans: Know Ye: That in use of the faculties which Congress has conferred on me, I have considered it and I decree the following:

ART. 1. Those who, to spread or to make war upon the Government, or to spread alarm among the peaceable people, or to excite the people to disobedience of the laws, may be, the aid of strangers, or shall accept that which may be given, are traitors to the country.

ART. 2. These are enemies of order and public tranquility:

I. Who revolt or pronounce against the Supreme Government, or shall of the Republic, whatever may be the pretext which they have.

II. Those who with the character of authorities or employes of political, judicial or financial order, are withdrawn from their obedience to the Supreme Government.

ART. 3. These are conspirators against public order and tranquility:

I. Who assist with money, arms or whatsoever other aid, or may give advices to those who are found in the case of the previous article.

II. Who by word or by writing generate sedition or seek aid for the enemies of order.

III. Who may combine themselves with the object of regulating a pronunciamiento, or for disconcerting the provisions of the Government, or to give aid or advices to the enemies of order or to direct their operations.

IV. Who may seduce, by whatsoever mode, persons of the army or armed force, that they may attempt or pronounce against the Government, or may take part with the enemies of order.

V. Who may intercept the correspondence of the Government or of the public offices.

VI. Who shall propagate by word or by writing false advices which may cause alarm or may favor sedition.

ART. 4. Those who may be in the case of Art. 1 shall be chastised with capital punishment.

ART. 5. Those who may find themselves in the case set forth in the first fraction of Art. 2, shall suffer the same punishment down to the class of sergeants. The corporals and soldiers shall be punished as the ordinance provides.

ART. 6. Those who may find themselves in the case expressed in the second fraction of the same Art. 2, shall be condemned to the *presidio* for from five to ten years, their positions or the employs which they held serving for bases.

ART. 7. Those who may be in the case of Art. 3, and the pronunciamiento or revolt shall not have been realized, shall be expatriated or confined, according to the grade of their culpability.

ART. 8. In case that by consequence of the conduct observed by persons spoken of in Art. 3, any pronunciamiento or disorder should be effected, such persons shall suffer capital punishment.

ART. 9. Those comprehended in the 1st part of Art. 2, shall suffer the penality indicated by this law, within the space of twenty-four hours after being apprehended with arms in hand.

ART. 10. Those comprehended in Art. 1, in the 1st fraction of Art. 2, if they be not taken with arms in hand, in the 3d fraction of the same Article, and in Art. 3, shall be judged in ordinary council-of-war.

ART. 11. The Council of war shall be formed of four captains and one chief, who shall be the President.

ART. 12. The processes instituted for persons spoken of in Article 10, in no case shall continue for more than eight days.

ART. 13. For the imposition of punishments not capital, an imperfect (*semiplena*) proof legally substantiated shall be sufficient.

ART. 14. The sentences of the Council of war shall be revised by the respective Commandancia General within three days after receiving the processes.

ART. 15. If the Commandante-General does not conform with the sentence, the process shall be carried up to the *Tribunal de la Guerra*, and this shall determine it within the peremptory term of eight days after receiving it, without admitting petitions or making actuations.

ART. 16. The faults or omissions which the authorities or functionaries, upon whom devolve the execution of this law, may commit, shall be chastised according to the respective cases, with the penality of suspension from employment and of salary for from six months to two years, or with that of absolute destitution.

ART. 17. In case the authorities mentioned shall be detected of partiality or connivance with the criminals, they shall suffer the same punishment which would be applied to them should they be convicted of the crime for which they are prosecuted.

ART. 18. Those persons who, by public opinion, or by facts furnished by the police, may be considered as conspirators, shall be consigned governmentally to such points as the supreme government may designate, under the vigilance of the local authority, or shall be exported abroad (*al extranjero*) for the term which the same government may fix.

Wherefore, I order it to be printed, published, circulated, and that it shall be given itsdue effect.

Palace of the National Government in Mexico, July 14, 1858.—FELIX ZULOAGA to the Minister of Gobernacion, D. JUAN MANUEL FERNANDEZ JAUREGUI."

And I transcribe to you for your intelligence and exact compliance.

God and Law—July 16, 1858.—FERNANDEZ DE JAUREGUI."

The all-desirable object to be attained by a change of Cabinet—the raising of money—has not yet been accomplished, and the Mexican Treasury is as poor as ever—not a cent in the *caja*.

The American Minister is waiting, like Patience on a monument, for advices from his Government. In the mean time, his legation is closed—all relations are suspended with the Government. This cannot be considered as any very great loss under existing circumstances.

The Government was very much alarmed last night for fear of a movement in this city. The movement did not take place on account, I believe, of the seizure of some arms of the Puros two days ago. Nevertheless, there was some excitement in the palace last night. Salt herrings and *chiles* for breakfast, this morning, partially restored the equilibrium of his Excellency's, the President's, nerves. The proximity of his residence, of late, to that of the house of the French Minister, causes a great deal of talk, but I cannot believe it has any other meaning than that both these gentlemen have good taste, and the same corner is certainly a very interesting portion of this lovely capital.

There may be an outburst of Constitutionalism here any night, and if there be, you will hear by the following mail an interesting narration of the plundering of many houses belonging to the rich of Mexico. This will certainly come when the forces of the frontier draw near to this capital.

The forces of old ALVAREZ are reported *en route* for this. Should the old panther come up again to Cuernavaca, I believe he will endeavor to make himself even with his Spanish friends in that region, who gave him so many hard names in their representation to the Spanish Government. His approach will create some active fluttering in the breasts of a few even in this city.

Towards Vera Cruz we have no changes of importance to notice. The city still deserves its title, "Heroic." To Mexicans it is a Gibraltar, no matter what it proved to the American army. The castle of Perote is a Sebastopol that still holds out against the balls, the tricks and the money of the Government. The city of Puebla has lately been threatened with internal commotion and external invasion. The Government has made several arrests inside, amongst others a Col. SERVANTES, reported leader of the insurrection. A few days ago a body of Constitutionalists took their quarters at Cholulu, a town near Puebla, and are now reported to be in the neighborhood.

CITY OF MEXICO, Wednesday July, 28, 1858.

To describe a madhouse let loose is to give a correct picture of Mexico to-day. Should I narrate with truthfulness and in detail the incidents of these days in Mexico, I feel assured but few readers of the TIMES would believe me, to such a pitch of anarchy and confusion have we arrived. Even the oldest inhabitant of the capital incredulously shakes his head on the first intimation of the mad and destructive absurdities being committed at this time by the present priest government. Their acts have produced so much disgust, confusion and fear, that the most law-abiding view the approach of the Chief of Police with distrust. Those who have been the last supporters of this Government from the 21st of January last, are now to be found locked up in dungeons, or secreted from the police, owing to the wild and tyrannic course pursued by the Government.

Ten days ago the Government came to the conclusion, that with all the forced loans and contributions which have been levied, it must fall for more money could not be obtained. The clergy were first appealed to for assistance, but the good and holy church could do no more than give its paper—not a cent in cash. Brokers were at once employed to ascertain what could be obtained on the acceptances of the church, and it was found that enormous discounts must be allowed to get the paper cashed; and even at the most ruinous rates, much more money could not be raised on the credit of the church—a general belief prevailing that with the success of the Puro party, all the wealth of the church will be confiscated to the nation. The Government, therefore, called a *junta* of the capitalists, but the capitalists did not manifest that amount of patriotic enthusiasm which the church and Government desired. The first *junta* was followed by several more, but without satisfactory results. The Government then got its fury up, and *ordered* several of the most wealthy to pay up a loan of $1,000,000, and take for it the church's paper. Bills of from $15,000 to $50,000 were served upon those capitalists, but they did not give out the money as desired. A few days more crept on, in which the Government spread reports that if the money was not soon forthcoming the disobedient capitalists should be made to do duty in the ranks as common soldiers until they changed their minds. The Chief of Police was sent in quest of those who were put down for the largest amounts, but it was well understood that he only wished to scare them. This made the capitalists more confident that if they kept out of the way for a time all would blow over. Two of the principal capitalists, Don MANUEL ESCANDON and Don MIGUEL BRINGAS, (brother-in-law of Gen. MIRAMON,) got a little scared, and started to go into the country. The Chief of Police got wind of their movements, caught them and put them in prison, where they have been for the last three days, and for yesterday and to-day denied the privilege of communicating with their friends, of reading, writing, or taking the meals sent to them by their families.

This arbitrary act has created a great deal of talk in the streets, but Mexico has no blood to resent such outrages upon the rights of innocent citizens. Little knots here and there discuss the matter, pray for a change, talk in low voices of putting the set of blackguards out of the palace who are now disgracing it. The appearance of the Chief of Police invariably dissolves these small gatherings, and, as is frequently the case, where a spy has been in these little knots, several persons, in their most unsuspecting moments, are walked off to prison, and no questions asked. Yesterday sixty persons were incarcerated.

It is difficult to conjecture how this affair with the capitalists is to end. The Government declares they will hang the capitalists if they do not give in. As it is they are now imposing a fine of $1,000 per day upon those who refuse to pay up. Besides those in prison the Government has sent passports to Don JUAN ANTONIO BIZARRIGI and ordered him to leave the country forthwith. This gentleman is far advanced in years and is at this time unfit to travel, and therefore the case is one of an aggravated character. The balance of the large capitalists are hidden for the present.

Every person likely to be of importance in a revolt here has been thrown in jail. The prisons are filled with political offenders. JUAN JOSE BAZ has for some time been confined in a dark cell and kept completely *incomunicado*. A host of other less daring spirits are little better off.

The Press has been almost annihilated. There is not a journal now permitted in the capital that is not edited by some partisan of the Government. Both of the foreign journals are suspended. The French paper gave up at once on the publication of a law that, besides providing for fines for every class of general news matter, required a deposit from every responsible editor of from $3,000 to $6,000. Mr. FORSYTH behaved very well towards the French journal, and has agreed, I believe, on insisting upon the payment of an indemnity to the publisher for the losses sustained in consequence of the suspension of his journal.

The Anglo-American journal, the *Extraordinary*, stuck out as long as possible. Mr. MORAN, its editor, had hoped to arrange with the Government and put up his deposit of money, but owing to a direct refusal to accept the deposit and the manifest disposition to fine him for every act he might commit, not in conformity with their wishes, he has suspended his paper for a time, until he can hold a less obnoxious position with the Government. I fear this will be for some time yet, unless this Government breaks up; for there can be no doubt but the present cabinet hate the idea of American intervention in this country, and MORAN has been publishing everything he has been able to lay his hands on in favor of that idea, and therefore he is obnoxious. Only the other day it was said they were going to fine him "for laughing at the Government."

There now exists but one paper that is not in the favor of the Government, the *Siglo*, and it has not published a line of Mexican news for the past ten days. Señor ZARCO, the editor of the *Siglo*, says he will try to continue until a change takes place. It is exceedingly doubtful if he will be able to do so.

You may, therefore, see that we are here almost entirely indebted to the Government papers for news, and these journals put forth so many falsehoods from day to day that no credit can be put in them. These journals also contain a large amount of abuse of all classes of foreigners and especially of Americans, English and French. The only Frenchman who is popular is the French Minister, and he is a tool of the Government. The Spaniards are popular with the present Cabinet. Yesterday Gen. MIRAMON made his appearance amongst us as unexpected as a thunder-clap from a clear blue sky. He came in the stage-coach, accompanied by a few friends. Since his arrival (4½ P. M. yesterday) the city has been all agog with inquiries as to the cause of his coming. Some say he has been beaten badly by the troops of the frontier; others that he has come here for money, and others that he has turned up here to make a movement for SANTA ANNA. The official paper of this morning says: "He has availed himself of the safe condition of affairs in the interior to come here to confer with the President." This last, of course, is a falsehood, if for no other reason than that the official paper has said it. Were things safe for the Government in the interior, MIRAMON would not have come here without his forces. For my own part, I have not yet learned the exact cause of his deserting his forces, who were at last advices in Guanajuato, which place had been deserted by the forces of the frontier, and was peaceably occupied by the Government. One thing is certain, the Government is in a very bad way in the interior, and, if reports from San Luis can be relied upon, affairs will soon be much worse. There are over 2,000 frontier troops near to Guanajuato—which place they have occupied already for a time—awaiting reinforcements from San Luis. VIDAURRI himself should be in San Luis, ready to march upon this city, by this time. He was to have arrived in San Luis with a large force from the frontier on the 20th.

Here we regard the advent of VIDAURRI as the signal for the fall of ZULOAGA and Company. It is clear that VIDAURRI is going to march securely against this place. He is bringing up with him a large force, and his *prestige* and superior force will be more than equal to the forces of the Government.

The Government has claimed several victories lately, but no one believes they are anything more than miserable subterfuges to intimidate the capitalists in this city, and compel them to pay up what has been demanded of them.

The condition of the States is about as follows:

Sonora is Constitutional. It is reported that orces from that State have taken up quarters in Sinaloa, at the port of Mazatlan.

Chihuahua is Constitutional. Forces from that State have marched into Durango.

Durango foolishly joined the Government side, but has lately been overrun by Federalists, and the capital city (Durango) has been taken and sacked by a young commander, named CORONEL, a pupil of VIDAURRI.

Guadalajara, the capital of Jalisco, was in the hands of the Government at last advices. All the rest of the State was occupied by Federalist bands.

Sinaloa is now, I believe, pretty much in the possession of the Federalists.

Michoacan is entirely Federal, or, rather "robber," I may say, for the troops from that quarter appear to be devoted entirely to robbery.

Zacatecas, Neuvo Leon and Coahuila are entirely against the Government.

San Luis Potosi is supposed to be completely in the possession of VIDAURRI's forces.

Guanajuato is occupied by troops of both parties. The Government has two camps; one at Silao, and another at Celaya or Irapuato. The Federal forces are on the move, and have about the same numbers in the field in that State as the Government. The City of Guanajuato is in the power of the Government for the present.

Queretaro is in about the same position as Guanajuato. Forces of both parties are in the State. Tamaulipas is split up and occupied by both parties. The Government, at last advices, held the port of Tampico. The Federalists are strong in the interior of the State.

Guerrero, Oaxaca, and all of the Central Ameri. an States, with the exception of Tabasco and Yucatan, were, at last advices, for the Federalists. Tabasco and Yucatan are occupied by both parties.

Vera Cruz and Puebla are mostly occupied by the contending forces. The Federalists hold the port of Vera Cruz (which, by the way, is worth more than this capital,) and the castle of Perote. They also have a large force in the field, shooting the Government troops and doing a little robbing and plundering.

The State of Mexico, which has so long been kept in the hands of the Government, is now strongly spliced up with Federal bands. The Mineral del Monte, Pachuca, and the other villages thereabouts are occupied by Indians, who are in opposition to the Government. Toluca, the capital of this State, is threatened with Federal bands. In every direction about this city, small bands are making war on the Government. A party, under the old Chief of Police, in COMONFORT's time, BEGARRIZ, is hovering about San Augustin de los Cuevas constantly, and occasionally entering to help themselves to a few necessary articles.

This capital is at this moment ruled with a rod of iron, and thinly kept in order, otherwise we might expect a revolt any moment. Mexicans are easily scared. They prefer tyranny; at least they obey it better than kind treatment.

We have now been for over six months in this dreadful condition, being internally consumed by political dissensions. With a continuance for six months longer, there will not be a respectable commercial house left in good credit in this city. As it is, many are believed to be in a very ticklish condition. The house of ESCANDON closed yesterday, and to-day several of the clerks have been discharged. This, of course, is not a failure, for the house is too rich to give in for months of disaster, still. The step was taken out of respect for DON MANUEL ESCANDON, who is in prison.

The diplomatic body are laying upon their oars. Mr. OTWAY, the British Minister, awaits instructions. Mr. FORSYTH is also delaying for advices from his Government. His position is not exactly understood; for, notwithstanding he has repeatedly said that he had cut relations entirely, he passed a note to the Government the other day in relation to some matter connected with the Treasury Department. In justice to the Government, I must add, they did not reply by letter.

It is only to repeat what I have so often asked, but I must again put the question—in the hope that something may be done to save American interests in this country—When will the United States take hold of this entire country? The question is now in every person's mouth here, unless he be of the Government party. The Government are working for European intervention. Will they get it through the lethargy of the United States?

MEXICO, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

At length we have a mail from the United States, with dates to July 17. For one long month we had not heard a word from any point on the Atlantic seaboard. Your readers may, therefore imagine how we devoured all the news—the Government having condescended to let the papers pass up from Vera Cruz. Cotemporary with the arrival of this mail, came in the British West India packet with telegraphic dates from Washington to the 19th, and a bearer of dispatches for the American Legation in this city, but, owing to the Quarantine laws at Vera Cruz, the bearer of dispatches was not at first allowed to land. He is, however, expected here by the diligence to-night, in company with T. E. HARGOUS, Esq., of your City.

The whole town is agog to hear what this bearer of dispatches brings to Mr. FORSYTH. We see by the papers that Attorney-General BLACK has decided in favor of Mr. FORSYTH's protest against the law of May 15, levying a forced loan upon all classes of business men in this country. The American citizens of this place, who have been victimized by *embargo* out of five to ten times as much as their original assessments, are naturally in high hopes that the reports which have already reached us may be verified by the dispatches which will be in the possession of Mr. FORSYTH to-night. There is, however, a horrid fear entertained by these aforesaid victims, that the Mexican Government will not re-assume relations with Mr. FORSYTH. The Government has given forth this idea, and it is not at all improbable that in their present delirium they may yet make use of the passports they have so long had prepared for Mr. FORSYTH, should he have anything of an unpleasant character to communicate. I cannot conceive an absurdity too great for the present cabinet. They have already tied mill-stones enough around their necks to sink a dozen cabinets in deep water, but the waters are now so shallow that they are perfectly. They can only sink with the flood of the tide from the frontier, or from the unexpected appearance of some foreign stream. I believe I express the sentiments of ninety-nine out of every hundred foreigners in Mexico, when I pray that the United States may soon pour its cleansing waters upon this polluted land.

Should the Government of Mexico decline to have any further intercourse with Mr. FORSYTH—which I think will be the case—what will Uncle Sam say to that? Will the American people see with patience this act go unresented, or will they allow the possibility of another similar act being committed? I should hope that the bowl of American grievances against this country was sufficiently full. However, I will not anticipate. A few hours more will let us into the important secret of what is in store for us.

I am pleased to notice in a late number of the TIMES that the grants held by Captain ISHAM for lands in the Northern States of this country are attracting the cupidity of your capitalists. These grants were made by the late Comonfort Government, and if followed out and complied with, will be sources of great good to this country, and, I trust, enrich the holders of the grants. They will, in the first place, enable the Government of Mexico to put into market a large amount of valuable lands, and in the second infuse a spirit of speculation in the Northern States—the want of which has for such a length of time kept those States in a decaying condition. The validity of these grants cannot be questioned, and all that is required to give the grantee the advantages stipulated, is that he comply with the conditions imposed. These grants undoubtedly have within themselves the elements of Americanizing the whole northern portion of this country, and I therefore trust that Captain ISHAM may fully succeed in obtaining from individuals or the Government of the United States such assistance as will enable him to comply with the obligations imposed upon him. Should the Government of the United States continue to neglect its true policy with Mexico, much may be done through individual enterprise enlisted in this way. The magnitude of the scheme comprehended in these grants may well be compared to the South Sea Company's enterprise; but I trust and believe that should a company be found in your City to take the whole thing in hand, no CHARLES LAMB will ever luxuriate over its ruin as he did in the vacant halls and on the empty seats and deserted desks which fell to the lot of the South Sea House.

In my letter to the TIMES a few days since, I told you of the imprisonment of Don MANUEL ESCANDON and Don MIGUEL BRINGAS. These gentlemen still remain in durance and still persist in refusing to pay the amount the Government asked of them as a loan. There is a report that through some rascality on the part of the Church, that institution has paid to the Government some money belonging to these gentlemen, and that in consequence they are soon to be set at liberty. As yet, I cannot say. The balance of the capitalists who were requested to loan, but who refused to shell out, are still hidden. Several of them have their passports lying upon their tables at home. This arbitrary and tyrannical action of the Government has made a large additon to the Puro party, and has made many important enemies for itself.

The Press is now completely choked off. There no longer exists a liberal paper in the city. ZARCO, the editor of the *Siglo*, was arrested a few days ago, but escaped into the American Legation from the Chief of Police, who was escorting him to prison. The *Siglo* discontinued the following day. The *Extraordinary* has been endeavoring to make a new start, but the Government will not allow it to continue. I should imagine when the Press is again free the present occupants of place will receive a mauling.

MIRAMON, who had come here for money, left this on the 31st ult. for his forces in the Interior. He received the title of Commander-in-Chief, notwithstanding the Government had promised to disgrace him for severely beating and turning into the ranks a very old English gentleman at San Luis Potosi, who declined paying a forced loan asked of him.

We have many reports from the interior, but none can be regarded as reliable. It seems to me probable that the position of affairs in the interior is something like this: MIRAMON, near Guanajuato, with about 5,000. VIDAURRI, at or near San Luis Potosi, with about the same number. DEGOLLADO besieging Guadalajara with about 5,000. BLANCARTE and CONTRERAS inside that city with about 2,000 men, defending the place. Numbers of small bands of both parties are scattered over the country.

In this city the law against conspirators is being rigorously enforced. Arrests are being made every day, and the prisons are now filled. Persons are arrested on the most trivial pretexts. Our position is lamentable, indeed, and God only knows when we can hope for an improvement.

Later from Vera Cruz.

By the arrival of the schooner *Bulwark*, Captain Asnet, we were placed in possession of papers from Vera Cruz, to the 7th inst., one day later than had already reached us.

Of general news they comprise but little new, but they contain a few details of interest.

The *Progreso* states that Señores ESCUDERO and BARRAGAN remained in custody at the police barracks in Mexico, and so rigidly kept solitary that they were not allowed to read even their foreign correspondence brought by the English packet. They had also been deprived, the *Progreso* adds, of a mattress to lie on. Our readers will remember that these are the gentlemen who refused to submit to the demand that they should discount the paper of the clergy to the extent of some scores of thousands of dollars for ZUBASA.

The *Progreso* declares that letters have been received in Vera Cruz from D. Bernardo Couto, Zuloaga's *ex-decent* counsellor and friend, but new disgusted with him, declaring that his government must soon fall; and the *Progreso* has no doubt Couto would join the Constitutionalists if he thought he would be received.

Miramon is said to have obtained from the government $100,000 in the clergy paper, on which to raise funds to meet the Constitutionalists; and full powers to enforce the discounting of it in the interior, after the fashion of Zuloaga himself in the capital.

EUROPE.

Details of News Three Days Later.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

BOMBARDMENT OF DJIDDA.

THE QUEEN IN PRUSSIA.

The London and Liverpool Markets.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, NEIL SHANNON, Esq., Commander, having sailed from Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of August 21, arrived at this port last evening.

Her dates have been partially anticipated by our telegram from the *Propeller* at St. Johns.

The announcement of the collision between the *Arabia* and the *Europa* was received in England, per Atlantic Telegraph, on the 20th of August, and was the first public message sent East through the Cable. The *Asia* would take the place of the *Europa*, and sail from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston the 28th of August.

The fact that an inquiry could be sent from London and a reply of some length returned from Newfoundland in the brief space of 2½ hours, had been fully demonstrated in the matter of the collision between the *Arabia* and the *Europa*, and the occurrence was regarded with very great satisfaction.

The *Jura* was telegraphed off Holyhead at noon on the day the *Africa* sailed, and would reach the Mersey about 5 o'clock that evening.

It is now an established fact, says the London *Times* of the 21st, that we can communicate between London and the New World—sending a message and receiving an answer back—in two hours and a half. We publish this morning the particulars of such a communication received from St. Johns in reply to inquiry put from London at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The answer was received at half-past 7. Even this short space of time will be diminished to an almost infinitesimal moment as soon as the machinery is brought more entirely into gear. At present the delay arises from the comparative slowness with which signals can be forwarded along the single line. But what a wonderful result has been thus achieved even as matters stand at present! It is a gratifying circumstance that the first message which has been forwarded to us under the waves of the Atlantic is calculated to dispel the anxiety of the friends and relatives of all passengers on board the steamers *Europa* and *Arabia* at the time of the collision.

There is no political news of moment.

Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister, had an interview with the Earl of DERBY on the 19th of August.

The ship *Essex*, with 75,000 ounces of gold, had arrived from Melbourne.

At the York races, Mr. TEM BROOK's American horse *Babylon* won the Chesterfield handicap against a field of seven competitors.

Lord PALMERSTON, who was visiting his estates in Ireland, had delivered a speech at Sligo in defence of his Administration.

A great county demonstration in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, in the shape of a banquet to the Directors of the Company, was being organized at Killarney; and a project was also on foot for running a railway to Valentia Bay.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of Ohio and Pennsylvania had successfully negotiated in England bonds for about $2,000,000.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Workhouse Committee, it was reported that during the week no fewer than 35 paupers had arrived in Liverpool from the United States. Of these 29 were natives of Ireland, 3 of Germany, and 3 of England. Mr. DENTON, one of the members of the Committee, stated that they had been shipped in one vessel, and that though their passage money had been paid by the American authorities, on their arrival, the paupers were quite destitute, and became chargeable upon the Liverpool parish. Mr. DENTON also stated that seven of these persons were lunatics, and that their care and maintenance would cost the parish a great deal more than that of ordinary paupers. No definite action was taken upon the report.

The funeral of Miss NORTHAM, says the Sherborne *Journal*, took place on Saturday, when her mortal remains were given up from the Agapemone to be consigned by her friends to their last resting place. It will be remembered that the lady, whose life has been characterized by such infatuation, first became connected with the Agapemone some years ago, at Weymouth, while on a visit to that watering-place. It is said that she contributed to the funds of the abode a fortune of £6,000; and to such an extent did her strange views reach that her brother executed a commission of lunacy to judge of her sanity and the validity of her actions. The unfortunate lady died at the age of 51, after suffering from madness for some days previously. The body of the deceased was removed from the Agapemone to the farm of the Agapemonites at Chelsea Trivett, there to await the funeral rites. The corpse from that place was transferred to her sorrowing friends, and interred at Charlinch parish church.

Colonel R. C. MOODY, R. E., at present commanding the Royal Engineers in North Britain, and formerly the highly successful Lieut. Governor of the Falkland Islands, which he, with a party of his corps, prepared for colonization between 1841 and 1849, has, we have reason to believe, says the *Globe*, been appointed Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the new North American Colony of British Columbia. The gallant Colonel, at an early date, will proceed to assume the duties of his new government, embarking at Southampton, and proceeding to the Colony old Chagres and Panama.

It is rumored that Lord STANLEY has intimated to the New Indian Council that they are to sit as formerly in Leadenhall-street, and that he will occasionally take the chair as President. A portion of the clerks at the India Board are to be retained, who are to receive the decisions of the Council, and to revise or amend as heretofore.

A very curious incident occurred when the paying out commenced in mid-ocean. The splice had been made, and the cable was being lowered over the sterns of the vessels, when, a little before it touched the water, a sea-gull, fatigued, no doubt, after a long flight, perched on it, and his claws getting fast in the tar with which the cable was coated, he was unable to extricate them, so that the bird was dragged down under water and drowned. He made desperate efforts to save himself, but to no purpose, as he stuck fast, and when he found himself going down his despairing screams sounded far across the waters. The strangeness of the occurrence, and the terrible agony of the poor bird, caused some sensation on board the vessels.

On Monday evening, says the *Scotsman*, the Hon. Major YELVERTON, of the Royal Artillery, who was apprehended and lodged in the Calton jail, Edinburgh, on Thursday evening, charged with bigamy, was liberated on bail. The amount of the security, we understand, is £1,000. The circumstances of this case have been for several months familiarly known in Edinburgh circles. It is understood that a number of months ago, Major YELVERTON (who is the second son of Lord AVONMORE, an Irish Peer), went through the forms of marriage in Ireland with Miss LEDWORTH, an Irish lady of respectable family and some private fortune. Miss LEDWORTH had formerly resided or served in Spanish, where she was known as a lady-nurse in the Crimea at the period when Major YELVERTON was there on service. The marriage ceremony in Ireland was performed in a drawing-room by a Roman Catholic priest. It is said doubts for more than double as to its legal efficacy—(not in the mind of any true gentleman or Christian)—Major YELVERTON being a Protestant, and Miss LEDWORTH had become a convert to the Roman Church. But subsequently the couple lived in lodgings in Edinburgh, in the avowed character, in fact, legal, of married persons, which, under the Scottish legal marriage according to Scotch law; and a good deal will depend upon the facts up to this point, as to both the civil and the criminal issues which may yet arise. It is already stated, I believe, that Major and Mrs. YELVERTON left Edinburgh for the Continent, with a passport, in which they were designated as Mr. and Mrs. YELVERTON. In June last, Major YELVERTON, leaving his regiment then in Paris, came to Edinburgh, and on the 29th of that month was married in the Episcopal Chapel, Trinity, by DEAN RAMSAY, to the widow of Professor EDWARD FORBES, a daughter of the late General Sir CHARLES ASHWORTH. This marriage was not publicly announced in the newspapers in the usual way, but received a wide and simultaneous publication about three weeks afterwards. The facts, it is understood, are that the supposed first wife having got a hint of Major YELVERTON's intentions, following him close from Paris, arriving either immediately after the second marriage, or, it is said, even before it, and unable to prevent its consummation, or perhaps, to ascertain when and where it was to be performed. Of course she and her relatives immediately had such steps as have led to the arrest of Major YELVERTON on the charge of bigamy, and as will lead doubtless to the raising of at least one serious question, involving civil rights.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated Thursday evening, says: "The Paris authorities meet at 5 o'clock to-day to sign the convention which has been the subject of such long and difficult discussion. It is strongly reported here that this document will be almost immediately published (doubtless in the *Moniteur*), without waiting for the ratification. It is said that in the speech he is expected to make at Rennes, the Emperor will announce the satisfactory termination of the labors of the Paris Congress. His Majesty arrives at Rennes to-day, and a grand banquet is to be given there, at which will be present deputations from the municipalities of the large towns, and from the Councils General of the departments into which the ancient province of Brittany is divided. A good deal of interest is excited by the speech the Emperor is to make. The Emperor is expected to arrive at St. Cloud on Saturday, and to leave for Biarritz on Monday. The Council of Ministers meets to-day; and will decide, it is said, whether his arrival is to be celebrated by any festivities, official or festivities. I am informed that some Italians were arrested at Cherbourg and at Paris at the time of the Emperor's stay at the former place. Yesterday evening and this morning the *sergents de ville* were exercising a marked surveillance at the Paris Station of the Western Railway, and also at the station between this and Auteuil. To-day I am informed that positive information has been received by this Government that MAZZINI left London some days ago."

The Emperor was expected to reach Paris from his tour in Brittany on the 21st ultimo. On the 20th he made a speech at Rennes, in which important developements were looked for, but the telegraph merely says that he promised his best assistance in developing the resources of Brittany.

The news of the bombardment of Djidda, which was received in Paris, not from the Mediterranean, but from London, has produced a great and somewhat strange impression. The "untoward event" of the battle of Navarino is already in everybody's mouth as the fittest comparison. The *Pays* (Government paper says:

"Now this is a serious affair, and we have some what reason to feel astonished at it. In fact, it seems to us that it was understood between the Governments of England and France, that the crime of Djidda demanded an energetic retribution, but that it should be inflicted by both Governments conjointly and simultaneously. The action was to be a common one; but, as usual, England has hurried, and as one could do, because she had the means of retribution on the spot. The punishment of the assassins of Djidda would have been neither less energetical nor less salutary if it had been inflicted by, and in the name of, the two allied nations."

The *Constitutionnel* contains another article on the resistance of Great Britain against the cutting of the Isthmus of Suez, for which the time, considering the impression made in France by the news from Djidda, as expressed by the *Pays*, is so well chosen, that one may almost see a purpose in it.

Some difficulties, says the *Patrie*, have arisen between France and Switzerland on the subject of the settlement of the frontiers. The French and Swiss Commissioners have not been able to come to an understanding on the subject, and the Federal Council has proposed to the French Government the nomination of an arbitrator.

The *Times* correspondent says at the time the Emperor was at Cherbourg, several Italians were arrested. The police are exercising marked surveillance at the Northwestern Railway Station, and on the Auteuil branch.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* speaks of the satisfactory state of the new French Colony of Caledonia.

The Austrian Government has, it is said, resolved to spend fifty per cent more on its Navy than heretofore. The construction of four screw frigates was to be commenced without delay.

A private correspondent's letter from Madrid, addressed to a French journal, supplies information of interest as to the present situation in the Peninsula. He says the reactionary priests have adopted two modes of harassing the supporters of the Government. While

[illegible] between the people and the dynasty, [illegible] worthy of admiration, as does the progress-loving Prussian people [illegible] pleasure in expressing its admiration to the [illegible], as well for herself individually, as also as the representative of her kingdom."

The Prince has accepted an invitation from the King of Hanover to attend the review of the 10th Corps of the Federal troops.

The official Vienna Gazette publishes the statement of the budget of 1857. Despite a considerable increase in receipts and a great reduction of expenses, the Government admits that there is a deficit of 42,000,000fl. (£4,200,000.) The deficit of 1856 was 80,000,000fl. (£8,000,000.)

Accounts from Odessa state that the crops in that region presented a most unsatisfactory appearance, and that in some localities the yield would not even be sufficient for seed for next year. In the neighborhood of St. Petersburg the crops were also very poor, being completely scorched in consequence of the prevailing drought. The woods and bogs were burning furiously in all directions, and some villages were threatened with destruction. From the coasts of the Sea of Azoff, and from the districts supplying Archangel, the crops are well spoken of.

It is stated that two ukases are to be issued—one to have the effect of restoring the ancient territorial division forming eight governments, and the other retransferring the excise administration to Warsaw from St. Petersburg.

The Journal de Constantinople, in a very intemperate article, accuses the European press of propagating false rumors. The Impartial, a Smyrna paper, states that the panic which had seized that city was perfectly groundless. No seizure of arms had taken place, and the Mussulman population had kept quiet; adding that only a few Indian emissaries had been arrested. Continual sanitary measures have been taken. Dispatches say that Egypt and Syria have escaped the contagion.

The Turkish Ministry is said to have called the Sultan's attention to his extravagant expenditure, and to have represented that the financial difficulties of the country render it impossible to continue the enormous outlay. The Sultan's civil list amounts to [illegible] sterling per annum.

The British steamer Cyclops had returned to Suez from Djidda. A telegraph from Malta gives the following as the result of her expedition: "On the Cyclops arriving at Djidda, she found Namik Pasha absent, when a message was sent through the Kaimakan, and a delay allowed of 36 hours. After waiting 60 hours, Captain Pullen commenced firing shells and rockets into the town, and continued the bombardment, at intervals, until the third day. The murderers had, meantime, been found guilty, and condemned to death by the Turkish authorities; but Namik Pasha, who had returned, persisted in declaring his inability to carry out the sentence. The bombardment was then continued for two days more, until the arrival of Ismail Pasha, when eleven men were hanged. Four prisoners had been taken to Suez on their way to Constantinople. During the intervals of the bombardment, the pilgrims from Mecca were permitted to embark. The Moorish Princes left by the Lady Canning, and the Turkish troops from Suez were allowed to land and to garrison the forts."

An official dispatch to the British Government fully confirms this intelligence.

The London Times regards this action as stultifying all the negotiations with Turkey on the subject of the massacre, and asks on what grounds it was authorized? Other journals also regard the matter in the same light.

There is a talk of an expedition against Madagascar by a combined English and French force, to punish the piracies of which the savages of that island have been guilty. From all I can learn, I believe that nothing is yet positively decided, but that the plan is being deliberated upon, and that the necessity of some such measure is recognized. As long ago as the end of the Crimean war, an expedition to Madagascar was talked of, and it was said that some regiments suspected of disaffection to the present order of things in France were to be employed upon it. The reason then assigned for its not being carried out was the painful tradition preserved in the French army of the expedition to St. Domingo, early in the century, when thousands of the veterans of the Egyptian and Italian campaigns perished miserably of the diseases of the West Indian climate. The suspected battalions were, I have been told, reshipped for Algeria soon after they reached Marseilles.

The Bombay mail of July 19 had reached England, but the details of the news add nothing of importance to the telegrams already received.

The correspondent of the London Times says: "With Sir Hope Grant's action at Nawabgunge, and the recapture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose, active operations on any considerable scale seem to have come to an end, whether owing to the rainy season, now generally set in throughout India, or to the exhaustion and dispersion of the mutineers and rebels. For the first time, I think, since the commencement of the insurrection, a mail leaves Bombay without tidings of a single fresh engagement, if I except a little fight of which I have this moment heard, as having taken place on the 5th, between Rattray's Sikhs and some of the Jugdespore rabble, at a place called Kusma, with the usual result to the latter."

An amnesty similar to that declared in Oude had been promulgated in Bundelcund and Central India.

Dates from the Cape of Good Hope are to July 7th. The steamship City of Manchester had arrived there from England, en route for Algoa Bay, with troops. The United States frigate San Jacinto, from China for New-York, was in Simons Bay.

Business was dull.

The Governor has dissolved both Houses of Parliament.

Quiet had been restored on the frontiers.

Bombardment of Djidda.

From the London Times, Aug. 20.

We publish the account which we have received by telegraph of the Bombardment of Djidda, but we are bound to add, that, as far as our present information extends, we know not what to say of the proceeding. Thus much is perfectly clear—that if at the time the massacres had occurred, or immediately after their occurrence, Captain Pullen had turned his guns upon the offending town, and had thus caught the murderers, as it were, red-handed, the opinion of the civilized world would have sanctioned any extreme measure to which he might have resorted. A bombardment of Djidda at the very moment when the houses of the English and French Consuls were yet red with the warm blood of their inmates would have been a most intelligible and justifiable proceeding. Capt. Pullen might then have earned for himself the character of an energetic and vigorous officer. But what was the real course pursued? The British steamer bore away, and when the matter was brought under the cognizance of the Home Government, appeal was made to Constantinople. The Turkish authorities met our demand for redress in the most straightforward spirit. They instantly appointed a Special Commissioner to proceed to Djidda, for the express purpose of bringing the rioters and murderers to condign punishment. What more could they do? What more had we a right to ask? The officer selected for the purpose of carrying out the resolutions of the Turkish Government was no insignificant man—but Ismail Pasha, the hero of Kalafat. There can be no kind of doubt that the Turkish Government were thoroughly in earnest, and would gladly have hung all the Djidda murderers on whom they could lay their hands. They dispatched a steamer with some 500 Egyptian troops on board to support the authority of their Special Commissioner, and did, in short, all that men could do. The end of all this was that Capt. Pullen with the Cyclops arrived off Djidda on the 23d of July. Hamik Pasha, whom we take to be the Governor of the town, was at Mecca. Capt. Pullen then sent in a dispatch to the Kaimakin, announcing that if within 36 hours he did not receive a satisfactory answer to his requisitions he would proceed to bombard the town. The Turkish Special Commissioner was expected from day to day, if not from hour to hour; but that appears to have made but little difference. Four hours after the limit of time announced the bombardment began, and was, we doubt not, a trumpery affair enough. The bombardment continued until the evening of the 26th. The next day the Turkish troops arrived. The Pasha sent out to say that he had arrested and confined the murderers, but could not execute them until the arrival of the Special Commissioner, as he had not powers of life and death. This answer was not deemed satisfactory, and, after various small phases of negotiation, on the 5th of the present month the bombardment was resumed. The same day Ismail Pasha arrived with 480 Egyptians. The next morning eleven of the murderers were executed in sight of the town and shipping, and four others were sent off to Constantinople. Now, what the English public will desire to know is this: Why should the whole tenor and object of our negotiations with Constantinople have been stultified by so violent a proceeding as this? Either we were to take the law into our own hands, or not. If we were, we should have done so at first; if not, we should have awaited the action of the Turkish Government, who were certainly not hanging back in the matter. Captain Pullen must have been acting in obedience to orders from home. On what grounds were these dispatches framed, and what were they?

Atlantic Telegraph.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMSHIPS EUROPA AND ARABIA.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, having received from Newfoundland the following intelligence, have felt it their duty to publish it, with a view to allay the anxiety of the friends of the passengers by the Europa and Arabia. Further particulars have been asked for, and will be published when received:

"The Europa and Arabia have had a collision. One of them has put into St. Johns, Newfoundland. No lives lost. GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary."

"The Arabia came in collision with the Europa off Cape Race on Saturday last. The Arabia is on her way to New-York, slightly injured. The Europa lost her bowsprit and cutwater, stern sprung. She will remain in St. Johns, Newfoundland, ten days from the 16th. The Persia calls at St. John's for mails and passengers. No loss of life or limb. The message asking Newfoundland for further particulars was dispatched from London last evening, (Friday,) and the above reply is received from Newfoundland at 7¾ P. M. GEORGE SAWARD, Secretary."

The Times remarks that it is a gratifying circumstance that the first message which has been forwarded to us under the waves of the Atlantic is circulated to dispel the anxiety of the friends and relatives of all the passengers on board the Europa and Arabia at the time of the collision.

Friday, Aug. 20.—Valentia telegraphs that signals through the cable to-day are first rate, and that they are working faster than ever, both ways.

Very Latest.

Liverpool—Saturday afternoon.

Our Cotton market has been very quiet to-day at unchanged prices. Sales 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report more inquiry for Wheat, but holders asking higher prices only a small business has been done.

[illegible] Provisions quiet and unchanged.

The ship *Ocean Monarch*, of New-York, at anchor in the Mersey, was run into this morning by the steamer Arabian and had her bowsprit carried away.

London, Saturday—2 P. M.

Consols close firm this afternoon at 96¼@96⅜ for money and account under the influence of the favorable news from China.

From the Morning Herald.

The intelligence received of the bombardment of Djiddah will satisfy the public that the Government are determined to obtain satisfaction for the outrages committed against the Christians in the East. Captious critics advocated extreme measures with extraordinary alacrity. It was not, however, the duty of the authorities in this country rashly to issue orders for the execution of summary vengeance. Having received assurances from the Sultan and his ministers that justice would be administered, and the fanatics punished for their crime, the Government very properly left the matter in the hands of the Ottoman officials. There can be no doubt that the chief of these were animated by the best intentions. Unnecessary delay, however, intervened—the Turks are generally sluggish in action—and the *Cyclops* proceeded to Djiddah toward the end of last month. Satisfaction was at once demanded, and on the 25th ult., the bombardment of the town commenced at intervals. The reply from the Pasha not being considered satisfactory, operations were resumed on the 26th. On the 28th the Pasha proceeded on board the *Cyclops*, but professed his inability to carry out the extreme sentence of the law upon the murderers. Preparations were accordingly made for a renewal of the bombardment. Pilgrims were allowed to embark. The murderers had in the meantime been declared guilty by the local tribunals. Immediate execution was required, and as the Turkish authorities failed to comply with this request, the *Cyclops* reopened the attack on the morning of the 5th instant. It appears that Ismail Pasha arrived soon after, armed with full powers to satisfy the just demands of France and England. Eleven murderers were executed in sight of the town and shipping of the port on the 5th, and four more of the culprits sent to Constantinople. The next day the *Cyclops* left Djidda, her commander, Captain Pullen, and his brave officers and crew having discharged their delicate and difficult duty in the most temperate yet efficient manner. The effect of this salutary lesson will not, we trust, be lost upon the fanatical portion of the subjects of the Sultan. A short time ago France and England came to the rescue of these turbulent races, now rebelling against the Christians in the East. The Sultan and his ministers have evinced the greatest anxiety to bring the culprits to justice. They are fully acquainted with and appreciate the sacrifices made during the Russian war by the Christian rulers of the West, in order to preserve the independence of Turkey. Nothing like improper interference has been attempted. Our assistance has been rendered to the Turkish government in order to assist them in vindicating their outraged authority. The thunder of our cannon at Djidda will probably awe these unruly spirits into subjection, and we may hope that we shall not have to record any further outrages against the Christians in the East.

London Markets.

[*Per Africa.*] London, Friday, Aug. 20, 1858—5 P.M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been inactive during the week, without material change in prices. Money continues easy. Consols leave off 96⅛@96¼ for money, 96⅜ for the account. Bar Silver, 5s. ⅛d. Mexican Dollars, 4s. 11¼d., nominal; American Eagles, 76s. 2½d. Doubloons: Spanish, 76s.; South American, 74s.

Cochineal—Is 1d.@2d. ℔ ℔. dearer. 128 bags sold, Honduras Silver, 3s. 6d.@4s. 1d.; Mexican Silver, 3s. 5d.@3s. 6d.

Cocoa—Quiet. Guayaquil held at 50s.; 150 bags good Surinam were taken in at 71s.

Corn—There was a fair supply of English Wheat at Monday's market, principally of the new crop, and the prices of the previous week were barely supported. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 45s. 2d. on 95,664 quarters returned. Our quotations are: White American Wheat, 43s.@46s.; Red, 42s.@43s.; Flour, 20s.@24s. ℔ bbl.

Cotton—Quiet; sales for the week, 3,000 bales. At Liverpool the demand has been moderate; sales for the week, 37,380 bales; middling Orleans, 7d. ℔ ℔.

Copper—Steady; Tough Cake and Tile, £107 10s.

Coffee—Without animation, but previous prices have generally been maintained; fine sorts continue to command very full rates. Of Plantation Ceylon the sales amount to 416 casks, 136 bbls., 116 bags, sold at 63s.@65s. 6d. for low middling to middling grayish; 67s.@71s. for middling to middling colory; and 72s.@81s. 6d. for good middling to fine. Of 5 casks, 667 cases, 477 bags Tellicherry, about half sold at 66s.@70s. for small, a few lots bringing 71s. 6d. 825 cases Neilgherry Hills were nearly all disposed of at 67s.@72s. In Foreign, 2,955 bags Rio, ℔ *Augusta*, from New-Orleans, were about half sold at full prices, at 40s.@46s. for sound, for good and fine ordinary. 5,791 bags Costa Rica were nearly all disposed of at 52s.@60s. for ordinary (unclean) to fine ordinary, and 64s. 6d.@71s. for fine fine ordinary to middling colory and pale blue.

Drugs—571 cases, 37 casks Castor Oil nearly all sold, Calcutta ord. to fine 5d.@7½d., Madras and Bombay 4¼d.; 21 cases East India Gum Arabic sold at 48s. 6d.@49s. for good pale, and 35s. 6d. for red; 130 cases Gum Olibanum sold at 48s. 6d.@49s. 6d. for drop, 13s.@15s. for pickings; 164 pkgs. Roll Annatto partly sold at 7d.@7½d. ℔ ℔. for good quality; 60 bales Jamaica Sarsaparilla sold at 1s. 6d.@2s. 5d. ℔ ℔.; 31 serons Ipecacuanha partly sold at 3s. 3d. for sound, and 3s.@3s. 1d. for slightly damaged; 10 cases Star Aniseed Oil sold at 7s. 3d.@7s. 4d. ℔ ℔., being dearer; 12 bales Tinnevelly Senna sold at 5d.@5½d. ℔ ℔. for mid. quality; 18 cases East India Aloes sold at 57s. 6d.; Cutch 24s.; Gambier 15s.@15s. 6d.; Opium 19s. 6d.@20s.; Saffron 25s. 6d.

Hemp—110 bales fair roping Manila, at auction, were held for £26. Jute: 3,990 bales, in public sale, nearly all sold at an advance of 10s.@15s. for common and mid. kinds, viz.: from £15 10s.@£17 for low to good common, and £17 5s.@£18 7s. 6d. for mid. to good fair up to £19 for very good quality.

Spelter—£23 15s.

Linseed dull at 1s. ℔ quarter decline, with a limited business. For arrival Calcutta sold at 58s., and Azov for shipment end of autumn at the same price, delivered. Iron quiet—Rails £6@£6 5s., f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig 55s. on the Clyde.

Linseed Cakes in good demand. New York in barrels £10 15s. Boston in bags £10 10s.

Oils—Sperm in good demand at £87@£88 for American. Pale Southern £37. Pale Seal £38 10@£39. Olive quiet, Gallipoli £45@£46 10s., Malaga £44, Mogadore £42@£42 10s. Linseed dull at 33s. 6d.@33s. 9d., on the spot. Cocoa Nut—36s. for Ceylon, and 38s. for Cochin. Palm 37s.@38s.

Rice—With the exception of a partial inquiry for the better descriptions of Bengal, which are becoming scarce, the market has continued in its previous dull state. 5,000 bags Bengal have been sold at 6s. 6d. for common cargo, and 10s. for good white. 6,000 bags Rangoon at 5s. 9d.@6s. 6d., and 8,000 bags Bassein at 5s. 9d.

Rum in rather more demand. The sales are 100 puncheons Leewards, at 1s. 7d.; 600 puncheons Demerara, at 2s. for good, 2s. 1d. for fine, with a few very fine at 2s. 2d; 220 puncheons Jamaica, at 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. for common to middling, and 5s 3d. for superior.

Saltpetre—The transactions amount to 2,300 bags Bengal, at 39s. 6d. for 14¾ ℔s. refraction, 40s. 6d.@41s. for 10¾ to 8¾ ℔s., 43s. 6d. for 6 ℔s., and 47s. 6d. for 3½ ℔s. About 70 to 8 tons have also been sold for distant arrival, at 41s.@41s. 6d. for 5 ℔ cent., with the usual allowance.

Tallow—The market is dull, at 48s.@48s. 6d. for Y. C. in all situations.

Spices—The sales of Black Pepper are about 300 bags. Penang, at 3¼d.@3⅞d., 1,500 bags Singapore, at 4 4-16d., and 100 bags half heavy Malabar, 4¼d.@4¾d. In White Pepper 130 bags have been taken at 8½d.@8⅞d. for cash. Cassia Lignea has given way 3s.@4s., at which decline about 100 boxes from a public sale of 197 have been sold, 111s. for fair first pile, 105s.@108s. for second, and 98s. for third; 800 boxes now landing are likely to be brought forward very shortly. Cloves—1,738 bags Zanzibar met with fair sale, at 2¼d.@3¼d. for ordinary dark to good bright. Nutmegs—29 cases brought previous rates, 1s. 9d.@1s. 11d. for small export, and 2s.@2s. 3d. for fair middling. Mace—10 cases fetched 1s. 4d.@1s. 7d. In Pimento nothing to report.

Sugar—Has been quiet throughout the week, and prices, in some instances, are a trifle easier. Of West India the sales are 930 hhds.; and of 10,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction, the greater part found buyers. Of Foreign 3,345 boxes Havana, at auction, a portion sold at about former prices. 49s. 6d.@51s. 6d. for low to good florettes, 42s. 6d.@47s. 6d. for low to pale yellow, and 46s.@48s. 6d. for fine strong grey. 160 hhds., 112 bbls. St. Croix, and 506 hhds., 222 bbls. Porto Rico were partly realized at about 6d. ℔ cwt. under last week's value, the former at 41s. 6d.@47s. for low to fine yellow, and the latter at 43s.@47s. 6d. for middling to fine yellow. Of 600 boxes clayed Cuba only a few lots of good and fine yellow sold at 45s.@46s. 6d., and all the remainder was bought in at 50s.@51s. for good florettes, and 42s.@47s. for good brown to fine yellow, 240 boxes white Havana were bought in at 36s. 6d.@37s., in bond, for good middling Derosne. Of 630 hhds., 11 tierces Cuba Muscovado, a portion was withdrawn and the remainder bought in at 35s.@41s. for inferior brown to low middling yellow, and 41s.@42s. for middling to good middling yellow. 41 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, fresh-water damaged, realized the proportionate value. The sales by private contract are confined to 700 boxes Havana, at 38s. 6d.@41s. 6d. for low to middling brown, and 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d. for middling grey. 600 bags unclayed Manila, at 32s. 6d., and one floating cargo of 1,230 boxes white Havana, fully insured, at 40s. 6d, for St. Petersburg.

Tin—without change. Blocks 118s., Bars 119s., Straits 114s., and Banca 116s.

Tea—About 17,000 pkgs. were offered at auction yesterday and this morning, of which 4,900 sold without material change in prices. We quote Common Congou 10¼d.@10½d. ℔ ℔.

Turpentine—In Rough nothing to report, nominal price 9s. 1½d. American Spirits 37s. 6d.@38s.

American Stocks—We have little change to notice in United States Stocks. 92½ has been paid for Boston City 4½ ℔ cent. Pennsylvania State 5s Bonds held at 85. Canada 6s are weaker and have fallen to 113¾. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 6s steady at 109. Quebec City 6s sales at 103.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Friday, Aug. 20, 1858.

Cotton—The market has been inanimate during the entire week, but prices were steady until toward the close, when, in consequence of the large amount offering, they receded slightly, and left off 1-16th under our last quotations. The advices from Manchester are extremely satisfactory, but the supply here is so large as to preclude holders from deriving any material advantage from the activity and firmness there. We quote:

	1858. Orleans.	1857. Orleans.	1856. Orleans.
Ordin'y to G. Ord	5⅛d.@6d.	6¼d.@7½d.	4⅞d.@5¾d.
Low Mid. to Mid.	6⅛d.@7d.	8d. @8⅞d.	5⅞d.@6⅛d.
G. Mid. to M. Fair	7⅛d.@7⅝d.	9⅛d.@9⅝d.	6⅜d.@6½d.

The sales for the week amount to 37,400 bales, including 5,700 for speculation and export. To-day they are 6,000 bales—the market closing steady. Present estimated stock is 661,000 bales, including 471,000 of American; against 465,000 bales, including 290,000 American at same time last year. Imports from 1st January to date are 1,781,000 of all kinds; against 1,709,000 in same period last year. And this week they have been 50,000 bales; against 27,390 for corresponding week in 1857. Amount taken for consumption of all kinds from 1st January to date is 1,269,000 bales; against 1,346,000 for same time in 1857. The quantity known to be at sea is 103,000 bales American, and 107,000 East India; against 21,000 bales American, and 159,000 East India, at same time last year.

Tobacco—There is no new feature in the market, except a considerable acquisition in the stock during the week. Prices remain weak and irregular, and the sales of the most retail character.

Sugar—The market throughout the week has been quiet, but prices remain firm, and there is an inclination manifested to continue speculative purchases. The sales consist of two cargoes Bahia, to arrive, at 26s. 6d., and one of Pernambuco, at 25s.; also one of White Fernams, afloat for the Mediterranean, at 30s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

Breadstuffs—The feeling has undergone a slight improvement in consequence of reported injury to the crops in some localities on the Continent, diminished shipments from America, and a rather less satisfactory yield in great Britain than was anticipated. Wheat is in better demand and has advanced 2d. ℔ 70 ℔s. Flour closes firmly at last quotations, while Indian Corn is less inquired for, and has declined 6d. ℔ Quarter. We quote:

Wheat—Western Spring, 5s. 6d.@5s. 10d.; Red, 6s.@6s. 6d.; Mixed and White, 6s.@6s. 8d.; Southern White, 6s. 10d.@7s. 7d. Flour—Western Canal, 20s.@21s.; New-York Ohio, 21s. 6d.@22s. 6d.; New-Orleans and St. Louis Superfine, 23s. 6d.@24s. 6d.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 21s.@21 6d.

Indian Corn dull, at 32s.@33s. for Yellow, and 33s.@34s. for White.

Provisions—There is a fair inquiry for Bacon in a retail way, and prices are about as last quoted, say—Cumberland, 41s.@46s.; Short Ribbed, 44s.@47s.; Short Clear, none; Long Ribbed, 43s.@46s.; and Long Clear, 45s.@47s. per cwt. Pork—small supply, and Western quoted at 75s. 6d.@77s. 6d.; Eastern none. Lard is firm at 60s.@62s., the latter price for very choice.

Tallow—There is a good consumptive demand, but stocks are freely offered, and in consequence prices are 6d. lower. We now quote North American at 50s. per cwt. JAMES HEWITT & CO.

Havre Market.

For the week ending Aug. 17, inclusive.

Cotton—Sales of the week 6,300 bales at firm but steady prices; New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 107f. Stock on hand 106,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and generally unchanged. Ashes in limited demand, but prices supported. Coffee quiet, but steady. Oils in improved request. Rice—Nothing doing and prices nominal. Sugars quiet, but very firm. Tallow and Lard steady. In Whalebone nothing doing.

Secretary Floyd at Old Point Comfort—Mr. Soule on the Next Presidential Canvass—News and Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Old Point Comfort, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1858.

Secretary Floyd and lady arrived here yesterday, accompanied by Captain Maynadier, of the Ordnance Corps, and upon the Secretary's official entrance into the fort a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the southern ramparts. This is the first visit of Mr. Floyd to any military post within Virginia since his appointment to the head of the War Office, and even now he would not be here were it not that his personal inspection of the post was essential for the good of the service. Many matters could not be explained or expressed on paper, and after many urgent solicitations from the officers in charge here, the Secretary determined to pay Old Point a flying visit, and he is now a guest at the Hygeia Hotel.

Accompanied by a number of friends, Secretary Floyd visited Hampton yesterday, and inspected the ancient Church at that place, perhaps the oldest Church in the United States, in the burial-ground of which may be seen the tomb-stones of many British officers who were slain here in the War of 1812. He also paid his respects to Ex-President Tyler, and accepted an invitation to dine with him to-day. Last evening the band from the fort gave a grand serenade in front of the Hotel in honor of the arrival of the Secretary, and I noticed present among the crowd of guests that thronged the long piazza of the Hotel, Ex-President Tyler and Mrs. Tyler—the latter looking almost as young and quite as beautiful as when she was the dashing Miss Gardner, although she is now the mother of six children, Mrs. Floyd, Captain and Mrs. Maynadier,—Colonel Harry Brown, Colonel De Russy and a host of other military gentlemen were also present.

To-day the Secretary of War reviewed the troops stationed at this post, and for this purpose we had a grand dress-parade, and a drill with heavy siege guns and broad swords. The battalion looked soldier-like, and made a fine appearance. Colonel Brown, an officer who fought throughout the Mexican war, and who was breveted for distinguished services, commanded the *troops in person. Lieut. J. D. Bingham,* a young officer of great promise, conducted the mounting and dismounting of heavy siege pieces, while the sword exercise was under the charge of Capt. A. P. Howe, Fourth Artillery.

After the military exercises had concluded, Colonel Brown invited the Secretary of War, with a number of officers and other guests, to his quarters, where a sumptuous repast was spread. The ladies, of course, participated, and a lively time we had of it. The latter was noted to be decidedly the better part of the drill.

To-morrow afternoon, General Scott is expected by the *Jamestown*, and on his arrival, another display is contemplated. The object of the General's visit is not exactly known, as Secretary Floyd seemed not to be aware that the Commander-in-Chief anticipated a visit here until since his own arrival. It may be a mere visit of pleasure to Old Point, or it may be one of inspection to the "Artillery School of Practice." In either event, it will be very brief. Secretary Floyd will return on Monday afternoon by the way of Baltimore. He is entertained this evening by Col. De Russy.

Since his arrival here, Mr. Floyd has conversed freely on the political condition of the country, and contended warmly for the present popularity of the Buchanan Administration. He says that if no blunder or mistake be made in future, Mr. Buchanan is certain to hand the Executive power over to a *Democratic* successor, but he ridicules the idea of Mr. B. being a candidate for renomination. Such a thing, he says, is not to be thought of for one moment. What says "Old Buck?" He is pledged against a second term I know, but will not the safety of the country and the success of party outweigh all volunteer pledges? We shall see.

The Hon. Pierre Soule spent some days at this delightful Summer resort, and whilst here, as at Washington, expressed himself warmly on political topics. It was his decided opinion that the Democracy of the country could only hope to succeed in 1860 by the nomination of Judge Douglas. Such was the view he took of the political field as it now stood, but he thought that while much would depend upon the prudence of Judge D. and his friends, much would also be developed during the approaching Winter, by which we could the better judge of coming events. On the subject of Cuba, he thinks the day has passed when we could have purchased it. The Spanish Cortez was expecting to sell, after the conclusion of the Ostend Conference, for one hundred and twenty millions of dollars—twenty millions of which they intended dividing among themselves. Mr. Marcy, not having the nerve to stand up to his own policy, deserted Mr. Soule, and defeated the purchase.

The Company here continues large, and gayety is still at its height. New arrivals about counterbalance the departures, and many new comers from the South are taking quarters for the entire month of September. The fishing is now in its prime, and fishing and sailing parties every day dot the smooth surface of the beautiful bay known as "Hampton Roads." A few evenings since a party of ladies and gentlemen had a delightful excursion by moonlight. The *Enchantress*, under charge of our special friend "Dick," left her moorings, and touching at the beautiful residence of the venerable Judge Clopton we took aboard Miss C., when we turned our course for "Villa Marguerite," the Summer residence of Ex-President Tyler. This delightful retreat of the distinguished Virginian stands immediately upon the bay, and is built in cottage style, of wood, painted and sanded, in imitation of brown stone. The rooms are small, but conveniently arranged, and the whole establishment wears an air of refined comfort. Our craft came along side of the Ex-President's private wharf, and the company accepted a pressing invitation to land and partake of refreshments. The same cordial hospitality which marked Mrs. Tyler's Administration at the White House, characterizes her receptions at "Villa Marguerite," and after a few pleasant moments under her roof we again embarked, taking with us Mrs. Tyler, and several of her children; also Miss Tyler, an accomplished and interesting niece of the Ex-President, with several other ladies, who were staying with the family. Friend "Dick" now issued his orders to weigh anchor and put to sea, and away we flew before the breeze, and under the amiable influences of the bright moonlight. Mrs. Tyler was full of life and spirit; Miss Tyler gay and witty; Miss Clopton gave loose reins to her mischief; the "Captain" was the pet of every one. The other ladies and gentlemen joined heartily in the general enjoyment, and away we sped, regardless of the hours. Our ever thoughtful and gallant friend "Dick," had neglected nothing. Refreshments were at hand, ready to be served up, and after a glorious sail around Hampton roads, our prow was turned homewards. The breeze had stiffened and the waves ran high. The *Enchantress* appeared to leap from wave to wave, so rapid was our return, and about midnight we anchored off the Hygeia, where we found our friends anxiously awaiting us. O. P. Q.

Murder of a Bank President.

A letter from Fincastle, Va., in the Richmond *Enquirer*, has the following:

"Mr. H. M. Bowyer, of this vicinity, walked coolly into the Fincastle Farmers' Bank and shot its President, Mr. James McDowell, Sen., inflicting three wounds, which proved fatal. After the shooting, Mr. Bowyer walked across the street and calmly surrendered himself and pistol into the custody of a peace officer, who, it is said, permitted him to depart to his home in the custody and keeping of Capt. C. Breckenridge, Mr. Bowyer remarking that he would be ready to return whenever called for. But little excitement prevails. The thing seems to be talked of as a matter looked for by many.

Mr. McDowell died on the 27th ult. of his wounds. An Examining Court was held also to-day, which committed Mr. B. for trial before the Circuit Court. The testimony before the examining Court went to show that Mr. McDowell had seduced a weak-minded daughter of Mr. Bowyer's from her home, and furnished her with a way-bill and money to go North where he would meet and provide for her comfort; that he had urged her to this course on the ground that he had learned that some one had intended to write an anonymous letter to her father acquainting him with their intimacy, &c., and that if her father found it out he would probably kill her; that five of Mr. Bowyer's servants had frequently carried notes from Mr. M. to Miss B.; that Mr. M. had been frequently seen prowling about the premises of Mr. B., late of evenings, and that Miss B. had been seen on the same evenings sauntering in the same directions; that Miss B. did leave home and was found by her brother, who went in pursuit, in the city of Baltimore, in a suspicious house. Mr. McDowell also left home a few days after Miss B. left, and was absent some time. Mr. Bowyer brought his daughter from Baltimore and placed her in charge of Dr. Stribling, of the Western Lunatic Asylum, after which the occurrence took place.

The Bowditch Library.

From the Boston Transcript.

The family of the late Nathaniel Bowditch, LL. D., have presented his large and valuable collection of books to the Free Public Library of Boston. This gift, and others of a similar character, verify the predictions made by the advocates of the Public Library during the discussion in regard to the establishment of such an institution. It was then urged that books and private libraries would be presented to a city library, whenever a suitable building was secured to guarantee their preservation. Had such an institution existed in Boston ten years ago, several private collections of books that have gone elsewhere would doubtless have remained here.

The Bowditch Library contains about 2,500 volumes, and in its particular department is believed to be unsurpassed and probably unequaled by any in the United States.

Many of the most rare and valuable works of the Library were presents to Dr. Bowditch from various societies or authors in other countries—a circumstance which adds greatly to the interest of the collection. There are some score of volumes in manuscript, which possess far higher interest than any of the rare and costly works from Europe. These written works are monuments of the great philosopher's early struggles, his patient toil, his industry, and his zeal for learning in his youth.

The Library presented to the city contains all the volumes Dr. Bowditch habitually consulted while preparing his Translation of the *Mécanique Céleste*, and also all the manuscript proofs of his early industry. It will ever be regarded with the highest interest by citizens and strangers, as a most interesting monument to the memory alike of the "Ship-Chandler's Apprentice, and the Commentator upon La Place."

Chess in England.

The chess meeting in Birmingham is to be held in the Queen's College, Birmingham, commencing daily at 10 A.M. The first prize to be competed for will be a purse of 60 guineas, the second one of 20 guineas. The other prizes (including one for the best chess problems submitted) will consist of handsome chessmen in ivory, chessboards, &c. Among the visitors it is expected that Mr. Staunton, and many of the most distinguished English amateurs, will be present; as well as Mr. Morphy, the celebrated young American player, and some strong Continental players.

The match between the American champion, Mr. Morphy, and the celebrated Hungarian player, (now some years resident in England,) progresses slowly, and in favor of the former. The ninth game, (Ruy Lopez' Knight's opening,) Herr Lowenthal having the move, extended to 67 moves, occupying altogether three sittings, and 19½ hours, and was won by Mr. Morphy. The tenth game, French opening, Mr. Morphy commencing, was won by him in 34 moves. The score of the contest (which is of 50 games) *stands thus: Mr. Morphy has won seven games; Mr.* Lowenthal, two; and one game was drawn.

When Mr. Staunton was first challenged to play Mr. Morphy, the sum named was £1,000; because it was expected that Mr. Staunton would meet his antagonist in America, and it was thought a smaller sum ought not to be offered to a veteran chess-player. When, however, Mr. Morphy came to England, the sum was reduced to £500 by mutual consent. Mr. Morphy's money is posted, but that of Mr. Staunton's is not; and there is a very confident feeling among chess-players that, since Mr. Morphy's success in opposition to Herr Lowenthal, Mr. Staunton's anxiety for the match will not be augmented.

Ex-Secretary Guthrie.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent, "Aquiday," in a letter published in your journal to-day, states:

"The work of retrenchment is pushed vigorously forward, and the department believes that it has already saved $500,000 under the head of duties illegally exacted. Mr. Guthrie, during his last year, paid out with a lavish hand, so that his report of disbursements for duties refunded exceed one and a half millions of dollars."

From the last sentence the reader might infer that the late Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Guthrie) had made payments with too lavish a hand—a very unjust conclusion, not warranted by the facts.

There has never been a man at the head of the Treasury Department who exercised more care to see that no man received from the Government a dollar beyond his just claim than did Mr. Guthrie while in office.

Your readers will remember that he was sued immediately after his return to Kentucky for declining to pay, while in office, $40,000 to a gentleman in Indiana, and that the claim was afterwards paid by the present Administration. And at nearly every Custom-House of any importance, can be found one or more claimants who will find fault with Mr. Guthrie because he did not pay their claim.

That he performed the duties appertaining to his position while in office with rigid adherence to the right, none now can doubt. And it is believed by his many friends in this City that few men have left office with stronger assurances that a higher position was in reserve.

By inserting this note in the columns of your widely circulated journal, you will oblige many of its readers. H.

Legal Restraints on Quackery.—The London *Times* hopes to see a proper measure introduced into Parliament to regulate the medical profession, and, if possible, to raise the standard of its qualifications, but expresses its lack of confidence as to the effects of a law on the restriction of quackery. The really effective portion of any medical bill will be, in the opinion of the *Times*, not that which is negative, but that which is positive—not that which prohibits, but that which establishes. To fine quacks and confiscate quack medicines will not go far to exalt medical science, or to promote the health of the community; to raise the character of the recognized practitioner, to make his examination more searching and his position more honorable, to hold out the prizes only to such as have passed through a proper training, and have deserved a proper license—these more positive enactments will, it is argued, do far more for the elevation of the profession and for the sanitary condition of the public generally.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Branch in Court.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Sept. 2.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Stephen H. Branch was brought up before his Honor this morning, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, in the petition for which he asked that he might be allowed on bail until the decision on the writ of error, taken by his counsel, Mr. Ashmead, to the General Term of this Court, be given. The *habeas corpus* was granted, on the following affidavit:

Stephen H. Branch being duly sworn, says: That he is at present confined in the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, on a sentence imposed on him for a conviction for an alleged libel on Daniel F. Tiemann and others; that the labor and confinement to which he is subjected is seriously impairing his health, and that his physical frame is daily and hourly becoming weakened and exhausted; that he is threatened with paralysis of the side, and he is obliged to get up in the night and rub it frequently; that the regulations of the prison did not permit him to have socks or stockings in his cell, and he was consequently obliged at such times, until yesterday, to stand in his bare feet upon the stone floor of his cell; that he is occupied in picking from the ground, carrying and assorting the tools for the seventy or eighty convicts engaged in cutting stone, the dust from which stone affects his throat and breast, and is doing serious damage to his health. He further states that a confinement for four or five weeks longer, under the present circumstances, together with the absence of nutritious food to which he was accustomed before he entered the prison, will certainly permanently impair his health, and possibly destroy his life. It is for these among other reasons that he desires to be admitted to bail until the Supreme Court shall pass upon the questions raised upon the writ of error pending in the general term of said Court. STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Mr. Ashmead, on this affidavit, asked that his client be admitted to bail. The motion was opposed by Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, who stated that he had only received the papers the day before, and was therefore not prepared. His Honor suggested that he had no power to grant the order as applied for by Mr. Ashmead, until after the decision on the writ of error, but could hear the argument of counsel.

Mr. Sedgwick asked for an adjournment until Saturday, which was strenuously opposed by Mr. Ashmead, on the ground of Mr. Branch's precarious state of health. His Honor will hear the motion to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARKET REPORTS.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce since noon of Tuesday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	—	23	—
Flour, bbls	13,394	2,364	2,041
Flour, sacks	—	—	1,307
Wheat, bushels	45,786	4,549	13,400
Corn, bushels	39,775	—	8,800
Barley, bushels	3,633	—	—
Oats, bushels	—	7,430	4,200
Provisions, pkgs	169	62	20
Whisky, bbls	636	100	—

ASHES—Are in demand at old rates, at $6 for Pot and Pearls ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—The market is less active, but is firm; sales 100 bags Java, at 15c.; 330 bags Rio, at 11c.@10¾c. each, 4 months, and 100 bags St. Domingo, at 9⅝c. cash, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—The demand is good, and prices are a shade firmer. The stock here, exclusive of Cotton on shipboard not cleared, is somewhat less than 25,000 bales. This day's sales reach 1,800 bales, including Middling Upland at 12⅞c., and do. Gulf at 13c.@13¼c. ℔ ℔. Yesterday, 100 bales were reported sold at Tuesday's rates.

DRY GOODS—An auction sale of Shawls occurred to-day, and was generally quite successful. The bulk of the goods mentioned in the catalogue—an extensive one—found buyers at fair prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits rather more animation at essentially unchanged prices for such lots as are required by the home trade. Standard State Flour is quite scarce, and prices for either superfine or extra brands of this description are merely nominal. Sales, since our last, 16,500 bbls.

Rejected State, ℔ bbl	$3 90	@$5 00
Standard Superfine State (nominally)	5 00	@— —
Standard Extra State (nominally)	— —	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 75	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 8 50

Canadian continues scarce and quiet, at from $5 50@$6 50 for low to choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is in good request at former rates; sales 2,400 bbls., at $4 75@$5 35 for rejected brands, $5 40@$5 70 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 75@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3 25@$4 35 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 10@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 600 boxes Layer Raisins at $3 12½, and 300 boxes Bunch do. at $2 40, ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is in pretty good demand, and prices of desirable lots exhibit no very remarkable change. The supply is moderate. Sales 25,000 bushels, including good ordinary White Western at $1 25; fair to good Red Western part at $1 20@$1 23; fair ordinary to very good White Southern at $1 25@$1 50; mixed Southern at $1 25@$1 28, and ordinary to good Red Southern at $1 17@$1 25, ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair supply and request, especially unsound and inferior mixed Western, which has attracted most attention to-day; sales have been reported of 42,300 bushels at 66c.@75c. for unsound and inferior mixed Western; 78c.@81c (nominally) for sound do; 80c.@82c. for mixed Southern; 84c.@86c. for white Southern; and 93c. for round yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 6,310 bushels ordinary to good at 73c.@75c. ℔ bushel. Nothing really new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats are saleable and steady. Western, 52c.@55c.; State, 50c.@53c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 43c.@46c.; Southern, 32c.@44c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTHS—Sales 50 bales at 15c.

HAY—Sales 800 bales at 45c.@50c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Sales 6,800 prime Buenos Ayres at 27c.@28c., chiefly at 27½c.@28c.; 4,000 Bahia at 23½c.; and 2,000 Orinoco at 25c. ℔ ℔., 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Of last year's growth continue to be held above the views of buyers and are inactive. Of old, 150 bales have been reported sold at 5c. ℔ ℔.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@43c.; Cuba Muscovado, 30c.@36c.; Clayed Cuba, 28c.@31c., ℔ gallon, usual terms. 200 hhds. Cuba were purchased for distilling, at 27c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been actively inquired for, especially common, at $1 65@$1 70 ℔ 310 ℔s. 300 bbls. No. 2 were purchased at $1 90, in yard. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. 650 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been disposed of at 46c.@48½c., chiefly at 48c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed finds ready buyers at 74c.@75c., with small lots at 76c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at old quotations. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Aug. 30, the sales embraced 2,070 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 20@$1 24; and 1,630 bbls. Crude Whale at 50c.@53c. ℔ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending Aug. 30, 1858.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Total for the week	4,833	3,440	12,000
Previously	*57,198*	*165,525*	*1,396,200*
From Jan. 1 to date	62,031	168,965	1,408,200
Same time last year	63,100	223,190	1,975,300

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for at full prices; sales 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $17 50@$17 60, chiefly at $17 50, for Mess; $19 25 for Clear, and $15 30@$15 50, chiefly $15 50, for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is rather quiet at previous figures. Lard is salable and firm; 400 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11⅛c.@11⅝c. for fair to prime, ℔ ℔. Beef is in moderate demand, and is firm; sales 290 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do., $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef $20@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $19@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling moderately at 2½c.@7½c. for poor to prime, ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs., at $3@$3 62½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SOAP—Sales 250 boxes Castile, part to arrive, at 10½c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand is fair at strengthening prices. Sales 870 hhds. Cuba, at 7c.@8¼c.; 450 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7c.@9½c.; also, 250 boxes Havana, at 7½c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are in good demand, at buoyant prices. Stuart's varieties are now quoted, thus: Double-refined Loaf, 11½c.; Double-refined Crushed, 11¼c.; Ground, 11c.; Circle A—Crushed, 11¼c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, resulted in the disposal of nearly all that was offered at full prices for black, but rather lower rates for the greens.

CREAM TARTAR—Sales 50 casks at 27c.

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls. at 24c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very dull, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 10 tons Fustic and 120 bags Clover Seed at 10s. For other ports no very important movements.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press."

Bath, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for 25 years. I am now 60 years old; my good wife at the age of 52, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last 15 years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

Baltimore, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of yellow fever, in New-Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, the Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence, and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

Brookfield, Jan. 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

PATENT COTTON TWINES.

2,000 bales Shoe. 1,200 bales Seaming. 300 bales Wrapping. 2,000 bales "C" Candle Wick, for sale by DAWLEY & FURMAN, No. 28 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

ELEGANT PARIS CLOAKS!

LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE'S BANKRUPTCY.—The adjudication of the Bankrupt Estate of these celebrated Fabricants and Marchands des Modes, was yesterday suspended until January, 1859; this concession being accorded to the prayer of the Assignees, to enable them to make a more satisfactory disposition of the Autumnal contracts of the late Firm with the manufacturers of Lyons and Aix la Chapelle, made previous to the occurrence of the unfortunate disaster which prostrated these most renowned Modistes.—Galignani's Messenger.

UNPARALLELED SALE OF CHOICE FRENCH CLOAKS, FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER COSTUME, Resulting from the Failure of LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND AND JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE, The eminent Fabricants, renowned throughout competing Europe.

THE WHOLE OF THEIR STOCK OF ELEGANT TEXTILE FABRICS, (Ordered from the Manufacturers prior to the recent calamity,) including GORGEOUS VELVETS FROM GENOA AND LYONS, And the [illegible] productions of [illegible], la Chapelle, Rheims, &c., for the [illegible] of the same, (and encouraged by the [illegible] upon the sale of the Spring and Summer stock in New-York,) are converted by the Assignees, [illegible] by the skilled artists in the employ of the late firm, into Cloaks and Nouveautes adapted to the tastes of the [illegible] classes.

THE FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF THESE ELEGANT GARMENTS will arrive and be exposed for PRIVATE SALE, at the spacious store heretofore occupied, No. 282 Broadway, (between Thompson's and Taylor's saloons,) On Monday, Aug. 30, and during the Week, From 9 till 6 o'clock, where every facility will be afforded to Ladies in making their selections. Supplementary additions, which will be made on the arrival of the European steamers, will be duly announced.

W. D. PETERS, Agent.

N. B.—A great opportunity for cash Wholesale buyers.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway. CLOAKS, SHAWLS, PARIS BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS, AND MILLINERY GOODS.

Our store is the largest in the United States, devoted to the exclusive sale of the above articles of extreme fashion, and is now filled with the choicest assortment of CLOAKS, SHAWLS, PARIS BONNETS, &c., &c., ever exhibited in any one store.

Our customers, ladies and strangers in the City, are invited to visit our establishment thus early, as we are exhibiting our PARIS NOVELTIES in advance of the season. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

Country milliners are informed that we have just received from Paris over 400 new styles of Paris Bonnets, which, together with our own manufactured stock, we are offering at low wholesale prices. CHARLES STREET & CO.

NEW FALL STOCK. DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c., CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT. CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG, NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

FALL IMPORTATION. JAMES GRAY & CO. Have now open a superb assortment of new Fall goods of the latest Paris styles, consisting of BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SILK ROBES, FLOUNCES AND DOUBLE SKIRTS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, DELAINES, &C. Also, the best selection of REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES ever exhibited in New-York. Novelties received by every steamer. No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS. BOOTH & TUTTLE, Corner of Chamber, Church, and Warren sts. Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line. Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. E. S. MILLS & CO., Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, and are ready to exhibit their FALL STYLES OF CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c. Also, a large assortment of FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS, all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 8 Great Jones-st., 1 door from Broadway, respectfully announces that she has just received a select assortment of Fall Millinery, Caps, Head-dresses, Feathers, Flowers, Laces, &c., selected by herself in Paris.

SHIRT STORE

FIRE SHIRTS, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

FIRE SHIRTS OF BEST MADDER DYED RED FLANNEL.

FIRE SHIRTS OF BEST DOUBLE TWILLED RED FLANNEL.

FIRE SHIRTS, DOUBLE BREASTED, MADE IN THE BEST STYLE, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

FIRE SHIRTS, DOUBLE BREASTED, WITH COVERED BUTTONS, AT $2 50.

FIRE SHIRTS, OF ALL STYLES, AND ALL SIZES, AT $1 50, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

BLUE FLANNEL DOUBLE BREASTED FIRE SHIRTS IN ELEGANT STYLE, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

BLUE FLANNEL OVERSHIRTS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE BREASTED.

BLUE FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

DOUBLE TWILLED BLUE FLANNEL UNDER GARMENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER AND WITHOUT ORDERS.

WOOLEN UNDERSHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

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SPLENDID WELL-MADE SHIRTS, WARRANTED TO FIT, AND NOT SEWED BY MACHINES, AT FROM 75c. TO $3.

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CALICO SHIRTS AT 75c. EACH.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES, GO TO NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST., CORNER OF PEARL.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT THIS CONCERN WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF WEARING CLEAN SHIRTS, NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

BEST FITTING MUSLIN AND LINEN SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST—A PAIR OF OVAL-shaped, gold and blue enamelled cuff buttons; a small twist around the edge, and diamond sets—a little of the enamel worn off. For their recovery the above reward will be paid and no questions asked. T. B. HATFIELD, No. 190 Prince-st.

$20 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE POCKET of a gentleman in the Park during the fireworks last evening, a GOLD WATCH, detached lever; made by "Cossel, London." The above reward will be paid by leaving it at the Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. TOYS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c. No. 43 Liberty-st., (up stairs.) Having removed the entire stock of Messrs. Jolley & Tiers to No. 43 Liberty-st. I would respectfully call the attention of country buyers and the trade generally to the same, as it contains a large variety of staple and fancy goods, which will be sold for cash, at exceedingly low rates. EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

VERMONT STATE FAIR AT BURLINGTON, Sept. 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th. Half Fare on Railroads and Steamboats. Stock and all articles for exhibition [illegible] free.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS. Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by CHARLES WHITLOCK, No. 144 Grand-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 38 miles of superior quality, large sized Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A LARGE FIRST-class copper-fastened barge, with one state cabin, that will carry from 500 to 600 tons; entirely new and in complete order; suitable for lightering to and from Quarantine, or as a store-ship. Inquire of GEO. C. [illegible], No. 205 West-st.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

ANY LADY OF RESPECTABILITY WISHing to adopt a fine healthy male child, two weeks old, whose mother will give up all claims, will address M. M., Chatham-square Post-Office, this week.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1858.

[illegible] NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—[illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for THIRTY DOLLARS. Any person sending us a club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Benefit of Mr. Blake—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING—THE IRISH TIGER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—LOVE AND LIGHTNING—THE ADVOCATE—PAS DE NAIAD.

[illegible] THEATRE—THE NERVOUS MAN—THE WEEPING [illegible]—THE MARRIED BACHELOR.

BOWERY THEATRE—[illegible]

[illegible] AMERICAN MUSEUM—[illegible]

[illegible]—FIREWORKS, &c.

[illegible] HALL—No. 444 Broadway—CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—SIGNOR BLITZ—MAGIC—VENTRILOQUISM.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Ocean Steamers.

The Ariel leaves New-York for Southampton......Sept. 4
The Canada leaves Boston for Liverpool...........Sept. 8

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We were enabled to give in our yesterday's issue, a tolerably full and accurate report of the burning of a large portion of the Quarantine buildings at Stapleton, Staten Island, which occurred about four hours previously to our going to press. From our report this morning, it will be seen that it was a more serious affair than was yesterday believed. All the principal buildings, with the exception of the female hospital, were destroyed. The private residence of the Health Officer is a mass of ruins. The yellow fever and small-pox patients were hurriedly dragged from their beds and left to spend the night in the open air. Yesterday morning they were conveyed to the female hospital. At a late hour last night, it was expected that the incendiaries would renew their work of destruction and set fire to the remaining buildings. A ship had been moored off the Quarantine dock for the reception of the sick, in case of an attempt to burn the Female Hospital. The proceedings of the mob appear to be consonant with the feeling of the residents of the neighborhood, who have taken this high-handed and summary way of expressing their disapprobation of the longer continuance of the Quarantine establishment in their midst. P. S.—As we go to press we learn that the incendiaries have put their threats in execution, and the remaining buildings are now burning.

We have three days later news from Europe, by the arrival of the new steamship *Pacific*, of the Galway line, at St. Johns, N. F., which port she put into in consequence of some derangement of her machinery. Her advices are not specially important. Consols on the 23d of August were quoted at 96⅛@96⅜ for both money and account. Cotton was steady, and other articles of merchandise unchanged. The messages which recently passed through the Ocean Cable between Queen VICTORIA and President BUCHANAN were published in the London papers, and elicited considerable comment. The announcement of the bombardment of Djidda caused considerable surprise and uneasiness to the French Government, but the matter had been satisfactorily explained. The news of the peace with China still lacks positive confirmation, but was generally credited in Europe.

By the arrival of the steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool on the evening of the 21st, we have fuller particulars of the intelligence anticipated by the *Propeller*, at St. Johns. The most interesting portion of the news relates to the bombardment of Djidda, a telegram from Suez furnishing a journal of the operations, which resulted very disastrously for the town. There appears to be a doubt among the London journals whether the action of the commanders was not premature; a doubt that will wait for solution until the arrival of official dispatches. The visit of Queen VICTORIA at the Court of Berlin, continues, much to the satisfaction of the Prussians. The working of the Atlantic Telegraph is regarded in England as entirely satisfactory. The collision between the *Arabia* and *Europa* was communicated to London, and an answer returned within a few minutes over two hours. An arrival at New-Orleans furnishes a day's later intelligence from the capital of Mexico. The departure of MIRAMON, with a large sum of money and *carte blanche* for the conduct of the war, is the leading item.

Among the mischievous incidents of Mexican disorganization, the most vexatious is the disturbance of the usual sources and channels of intelligence. Not only has the entire press at the capital, not directly in the pay of the ZULOAGA faction, been silenced; but in the absence of steam communication between Vera Cruz and New-Orleans, our correspondents, who follow the course of events with exemplary diligence, are unable to transmit to us their letters. To-day we lay before our readers the latest reliable intelligence from the City of Mexico, and, as narrating a story else untold, prefix the arrears of our correspondence. A more complete, graphic, and intelligible picture of affairs in that unhappy land could not be presented.

We have to record two railroad slaughters this morning. A terrible disaster occurred on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, twelve miles above Pittsburg, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night. A car, containing a large party returning from a camp meeting, became detached from a train, and rolled down a steep embankment, turning over twice. The roof was torn off at the first revolution, and the passengers were scattered in every direction, some of them being mangled terribly, and Miss MARY ANNE KINCAID, of Pittsburg, being instantly killed. The injured belong mostly in Pittsburg and vicinity. The other accident occurred on Wednesday night also, to a train on the Western road at Albany. The train was just coming in, crowded with passengers, when a freight train on the Central road was backed down at the crossing, and, striking the rear car, upset it. Five or six persons were more or less injured—among them EDGAR LODDELL, of West Troy, probably fatally.

Advices have been received from Utah to Aug. 7. The election on the 2d passed off quietly. The Gentiles run an opposition ticket, but only one man upon it was elected. The ticket received but thirty-six votes in Salt Lake County. Governor CUMMING's appointment of Probate Judges in Carson and Green River Counties had displeased the Mormons somewhat, but everything continued quiet. Our dispatch gives interesting information relative to the movements of troops.

The Massachusetts Democrats held their State Convention yesterday for the nomination of candidates for State officers. The attendance was full and harmonious. ERASTUS D. BEACH was nominated for Governor; CHAS. THOMPSON, of Charlestown, for Lieutenant-Governor; JOHN M. COBB, of Williamstown, for Secretary of State; SILAS PIERCE, of Boston, for State Treasurer; SEYMOUR L. MEADS, of Nantucket, for State Auditor, and EZRA WILKINSON, of Dedham, for Attorney-General. The resolutions passed indorse the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, denounce the removal of Judge LORING, and demand the repeal of the Maine law.

The inquiry into the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. BRENNAN was resumed yesterday. The principal witness, Mr. PICKERSGILL, was very positive in his identification of the lady he saw on the Staten Island boat with Mrs. BRENNAN, according to her personal description. He also recognized her features on being shown her daguerreotype. She was 28 years old and a very handsome woman. From the evidence elicited, although it has been so inconclusive as to necessitate the discharge of the driver held in arrest, there can be scarcely any doubt that the unfortunate lady was outraged and then murdered. Suspicion points to two parties, and further steps will be taken by the lady's brother to solve the mystery of her disappearance.

In the tax-levy of 1858 the sum of $300,000 was appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the work for which the Board of Commissioners of Record was constituted. The Board of Supervisors, instead of allowing that amount, appropriated only the sum of $50,000. The Commissioners of Record thereupon obtained an alternative mandamus, to compel the Supervisors to fix the amount as originally proposed, alleging that they had made contracts in regard to the work which would take the whole appropriation. Yesterday the Board of Supervisors returned an answer that the sum appropriated in the tax-levy was unreasonable, and that it was no part of their duty, under the law of the State, to insert that sum in the tax-list, for which they, the said Board of Supervisors, state that they cannot, in justice to the County tax-payers, raise by tax the balance of $250,000. Mr. FULLERTON, for the Commissioners of Records, asked for an extension of time to reply to the answer of the Supervisors. The Court limited it to twenty days.

The Democratic General Committee met at Tammany Hall, last night, and agreed, after much discussion, on a plan for electing delegates to the coming State Convention. It would seem that a spice of opposition does good to the Wigwam, as the mode agreed upon last night for regulating Primary Elections is certainly more liberal and comprehensive than any put forth for years by the same body. The Administration men, headed by Postmaster FOWLER, had a clean and handsome majority,—the Dickinson party not being able to offer any resistance of moment. The Administration vote stood 78 to 24 Binghamtonites.

The Americans had their primary elections last evening, to elect delegates and alternates to their Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 8th inst. The following are the names of the Delegates elected from the 1st, 2d, 3d and 17th Assembly Districts: First Assembly District Delegates—Alvin W. Lockwood and Wm. Stoneby. Alternates—Edwin Meredith and Richard M. Tryson. Second Assembly District Delegates—Augustus P. Green and Daniel Stanley. Third Assembly District Delegates—John Hewitt and Mr. Baker, of the City Inspector's Office. Seventeenth Assembly District Delegates—Joseph H. Toone and George W. Southwick. Alternates—John R. Farrington and H. W. Taylor.

There was a mass meeting of the people of the Ninth Congressional District, held yesterday at Tarrytown, N. Y., when Col. JOHN W. FORNEY sharply and eloquently reviewed the policy and pledges of Mr. BUCHANAN, and Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN defined his position.

The Municipal Dinner to CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., and the officers of H. B. M. steamship *Gorgon*, and the U. S. steam-frigate *Niagara*, at the Metropolitan Hotel last night, was attended by 680 persons. Speeches were made in response to the regular toasts by CYRUS W. FIELD, Lord NAPIER, Gov. PRICE, of New-Jersey, Capt. DAYMAN of the *Gorgon*, the Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Gov. KING, RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, the Hon. JAMES E. BROOKS, the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, and others. The festivities were kept up to a very late hour.

The Chamber of Commerce of New-York met yesterday, when the Secretary reported a dispatch received from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia extending on behalf of the merchants of that City congratulations on the auspicious accomplishment of the Atlantic Telegraph, and expressing their desire "that it may dignify commerce and trade, and be the means of extending those blessings equally to the whole earth."

Sergeant TWADDLE, of the Fourth Precinct, with a posse of men, made a descent last night on a dance house kept by CHARLES WILLIAMS, at Nos. 81 and 83 James-street, corner of Batavia-street, and arrested the proprietor and 18 girls, on a warrant issued by Justice WELSH. An inmate of the house, named MARY HARRETT, who had been maltreated there, complained at the Fourth Ward Station-house, and it was in consequence of her statements that the descent was made. The officers say the house is one of the most magnificently furnished dens of infamy in the City, and far exceeds PETE DAWSON's in splendor. The prisoners were locked up for the night.

The second pyrotechnic display, in connection with the cable celebration, took place in front of the City Hall, last evening. The manufacturer, who exhibited his skill on this occasion, was Mr. HADFIELD, of Williamsburg. The programme was excellent. The final piece was emblematic, representing the laying of the cable from moving ships.

The officers of H. B. M. ships *Gorgon* and *Indus*, together with Captain HUDSON, visited his Honor, the Mayor, yesterday, and several hundreds of our citizens were admitted to shake hands with those gentlemen under the cupola of the City Hall.

The Health Commissioners transacted no business of special importance yesterday. Dr. THOMPSON was not present in consequence of the calamitous burning of his house.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH was brought before Judge INGRAHAM yesterday, in the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. He asks to be allowed on bail until the decision on the writ of error be given. The *habeas corpus* was granted on an affidavit, and the motion will be argued to-day. BRANCH appeared to be in very bad health.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened more firmly for Cotton, which was in good request. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in fair demand within our previous range. Pork was pretty freely purchased at slightly improved prices. Sugars were less active, yet quite stiffly held. Hides were more sought after at buoyant rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

The Quarantine Incendiaries.

The disgraceful outrage which was committed at the Quarantine grounds on Staten Island, on Wednesday night, was the most diabolical and savage procedure that has ever been perpetrated in any community professing to be governed by Christian influences. For pure senseless ruffianism it is without a parallel. It was the natural result of the supineness of the civil authorities in permitting the incendiaries who destroyed the Quarantine buildings at Seguine's Point last year, and if the inhuman ruffians who set fire to the hospitals on Wednesday are permitted to go free of punishment, we may hereafter look for a new crop of fire-the-fagots in every part of the State whenever a mob of respectable ruffians shall take offence at any existing institution. The difficulties of the Quarantine have been on the increase for the past twenty years, as the population in the neighborhood of the hospitals has increased. Men have gone down to Staten Island and built themselves costly and luxurious villas in the vicinity of a lazaretto that has been in existence more than half a century, and then have complained that it is an injury to their property and dangerous to their healths. The natural answer to all such complaints is that those who do not like to live in close proximity to a pest-house should remove their residences to a more healthy or more agreeable location. If the hospitals had been placed among them, against their wishes, there would have been a shadow of justice in their outrageous conduct; but they voluntarily built their houses in the neighborhood of the Quarantine, and then began to threaten its destruction. But everything had been done that was possible, consistent with the public welfare, to mitigate the annoyance of the Quarantine, and every possible effort had been made to procure another location for it. The prosperity of New-York demands that a Quarantine should be maintained in the harbor at some point; and, until a better place could be procured for it, the necessity for its maintenance, when it had been kept for more than half a century, was absolute. The safety of this great City and its populous suburbs required that the hospital grounds should be procured where they were, and that the authority of the Health Officers should be rigidly enforced. In due time a change would doubtless have been effected without damage to the public interests, or local injury. An arrangement would have been made with the authorities of New-Jersey for the removal of the Quarantine to Sandy Hook; but now the ruffianly incendiaries of Staten Island have made it the duty of the State to keep the Quarantine where it is. It will never do for the public authorities to be intimidated by the lawless violence of a mob. If the Staten Islanders should succeed in driving the Quarantine away by their outrages, it will be merely offering a premium to rioters elsewhere, and all law and order will soon be at an end.

No legal investigation into the particulars of the destruction of the hospitals has yet been had, but there is no doubt that the work of destruction was instigated by the people of the Island, and that the agents of their blind and savage revenge are too numerous not to be known. If they should not be brought to punishment, it will be because they are shielded by the people from arrest and prosecution. But whether the actual incendiaries who applied the torch to the buildings be punished or not, there should be no possible escape for the people of the County who should be made to bear the loss which has been inflicted upon the State. If the Staten Islanders wish to indulge in such savage pastimes as setting fire to hospitals which are filled with invalids, they must be made to pay for it. It is a kind of enjoyment which the people of the other parts of the State have no taste for, and it is not right that they should pay for it, nor bear the disgrace of it. The amount of property destroyed by the fire is very large, but the injury to human life may be infinitely greater. We have been accustomed to the reports of atrocities committed by the Sepoys in India during the past two years; but for deliberate and savage cruelty we have read of nothing surpassing the inhuman barbarities perpetrated by the mob at the Quarantine ground on Wednesday night. Removing patients in every stage of disease at midnight, leaving them exposed to the night air, and then setting fire to the buildings they had occupied, was a kind of barbarity which NENA SAHIB would have blushed at.

Some attempt has been made to extenuate the conduct of the Quarantine savages by asserting that the Health Officer had rendered himself unpopular by the rigid exaction of the Quarantine laws. But there can be no apology nor extenuation for the conduct of the incendiaries, and the public welfare demands that they should be brought to speedy punishment; but we very much fear that they will be allowed to escape.

THE ECHO'S CARGO OF NEGROES.—A telegram indicates that some of these philanthropists, who are impatient to introduce the Africans brought to Charleston, in the brig *Echo*, to the blessings of Christianity and rice culture, have met a rebuff in a published legal opinion of the South Carolina Attorney-General. That functionary is so far behind public sentiment at the South as to say that the Africans in question are not subject to the laws of the Palmetto State. We venture to predict that he will never be elected to Congress. An Attorney-General of South Carolina who has any doubts about the propriety of retaining three or four hundred likely young niggers, where labor is so greatly wanted, cannot be worth having.

A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The *Tribune* of yesterday said:

"We are glad to see that at last we have the support of the NEW-YORK TIMES. It is but just to say of that journal, that but give it time enough, and sooner or later it is apt to be on the right side."

This is both grateful and graceful on the part of the *Tribune*. Our regret in relation to the matter is, that we cannot more frequently afford it the support it is so anxious to receive, and that we cannot reciprocate the very handsome compliment it pays the TIMES. In this case, too, our support of the *Tribune* is rather imaginary than real. We were merely approving of an end, without intending to applaud the means by which it was attained.

RAILROAD CASUALTIES.—We are required, this morning, to chronicle two fatal railroad accidents,—the one occurring near Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, and the other at Albany. The particulars, as given by telegraph, reveal the usual horrors attendant upon such disasters, though not quite the usual destruction of life. In both cases a little care would have saved life and limb. In the one a Coroner's jury has already recorded the stereotyped "nobody to blame," and in the Albany case it is likely no more time will be lost than is absolutely necessary to prepare the whitewash.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Collins Steamers—Central American Affairs—Treasury Receipts at New-York—Naval Intelligence, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 2.

Nothing is yet settled by the Government relative to Ocean Mail service in the Collins steamers.

Secretary CASS and his assistant, Mr. APPLETON, spent to-day at the White House in conference with President BUCHANAN about our Central American relations. General JEREZ asked, on behalf of his Government, a waiver of our claim for satisfaction for the murder of Americans at Granada, offering to comply with every other demand. The proposition is rejected, and the whole demand will be enforced.

The receipts from the Customs in New-York fell off last week, but on Monday and Tuesday last they reached $360,000. Secretary COBB now puts the receipts for the present quarter at $15,000,000. The receipts from lands have almost entirely failed.

The Report of the Peace Commissioners to Utah has been laid before the Secretary of War, but it contains nothing of interest beyond what has already appeared in the TIMES.

Lieutenant PEGRAM has been ordered to the command of the *Water-Witch*.

A successor of Commodore SHUBRICK, as head of the Lighthouse Board, has not yet been named.

Secretary FLOYD returned from Old Point to-day. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 2.

Lieut. PEGRAM, who distinguished himself in the fight with pirates in the East Indies during the Perry Expedition, has been appointed to the command of the steamer *Water Witch*, fitting out for Paraguay.

During August 1,607 Bounty Land Warrants were issued, to satisfy which, 154,000 acres are necessary.

The Secretary of the Navy will soon make a visit of inspection to the Norfolk Navy-yard.

Adjutant-General COOPER left the city this afternoon to meet General SCOTT at Old Point Comfort.

C. N. PINE, editor of the Chicago *Herald*, has been appointed Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois in place of DAVIDSON, removed.

Commander MASON has been ordered to the command of the receiving ship *Pennsylvania*, at Norfolk, *vice* TILTON, detached.

Lieut. JOSEPH N. BARNEY has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Norfolk.

Congressional Nominations.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Sept. 1.

WM. A. HOWARD, in the First, and HENRY WALDRON in the Second Congressional District, were renominated, to-day, by the Republicans.

The Democratic State Convention meets here to-morrow.

Commencement at Brown University.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Sept. 2.

The commencement at Brown University, yesterday, passed off very pleasantly. The attendance was large and the exercises interesting.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Christopher Mardenburgh Nichols, of Newark, N. J., and upon the Rev. Thomas Hubbard Vail, of Taunton, Mass.

The degree of L.L. D. was conferred upon the Hon. Peter Child Bacon, of Worcester, and George Barrel Emerson, of Boston.

The degree of A. M. was conferred upon Thomas C. King, of Pawtucket; Henry Spencer, of Providence; George N. Bigelow, of Framingham; David M. Wadrow, of Philadelphia, and the Hon. Wm. S. Radman, Mayor of Providence.

State Politics.

OWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 2.

The Tioga County Republican Convention met in Owego on the 31st August, and appointed the Hon. L. TRUMAN and General WARNER, delegates to the Republican State Convention, and W. SMITH of Owego, HANCOCK of Waverley, SMITH of Candor, and PATCH of Richford, delegates to the Congressional Convention, to meet in Owego on the 17th inst.

ITHACA, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 2.

GEORGE W. SCHUYLER, of Ithaca, and HOMER JEROMES, of Danby, were to-day elected delegates to the Republican State Convention from Tompkins County.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 2.

E. C. DELAVAN publishes a letter indorsing GERRIT SMITH. It is understood Mr. DELAVAN would accept a nomination on the same ticket for Lieutenant-Governor.

E. CASTER (Hard) was to-day chosen Delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the First District in Orange County.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, Sept. 2.

STEPHEN BAKER and D. A. COOK, have been appointed by the Second District of Dutchess County as delegates to the Republican State Convention.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Wednesday, Sept. 1.

C. C. WASHBURN has been unanimously nominated to-day for Congress from the Second Congressional District.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 2.

H. G. BEACH (Hard) was yesterday chosen delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the First District of Onondaga County.

UTICA, Thursday, Sept. 2.

The Hon. TIMOTHY JENKINS and LORENZO ROUSE, are the delegates from the Second District of this County to the Republican State Convention.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

WORCESTER, Thursday, Sept. 2.

The Democratic State Convention organized this morning, Mr. PARMENTER, of Middlesex, in the Chair. After some preliminary business, a vote was taken for permanent President, which resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	903
Necessary for a choice	452
Gen James S. Whitney, of Springfield	897
Scattering	6

A committee, of which Mr. RIDDLE, of Charlestown, was chairman, was appointed to conduct Mr. WHITNEY to the chair. Upon assuming it, he made a brief but pertinent speech, thanking the Convention for the honor conferred, upholding the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, eulogizing the present National Administration, condemning the action of Gov. BANKS in the removal of Judge LORING, and advocating union and harmony.

A Committee of one from each county was appointed to report a list of officers for further organization.

A Committee also of one from each county was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, and it was resolved to submit them to the Convention without debate. They will report this afternoon.

Nothing has been done in reference to the double delegation from New-Bedford. A Committee is considering the case.

The Convention is very full and harmonious. As yet it is impossible to foresee the nominee of the Convention, all parties being confident.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2½ P. M.

A Committee of one from each county was appointed to receive and count the votes for the candidates for Governor.

The name of JAMES COBAIN was formally withdrawn as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

A Committee, also, of one from each county was appointed to nominate a State ticket, exclusive of Governor, for ratification by the Convention.

A State Central Committee was then nominated and ratified.

During a pause which here ensued, Mr. B. F. HALLETT made a few remarks in a humorous vein.

The Committee then reported the vote for Governor, as follows:

Whole number of votes	1,054
Necessary to a choice	528
Erasmus D. Beach had	636
Benjamin F. Butler	406
Scattering	12

Great enthusiasm was manifested at the result, which was increased when Mr. BUTLER rose, and after some remarks moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was done amid tremendous cheering.

A Committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. BEACH and inform him of his nomination. They soon returned with him in person, and he made a brief speech, which was received with much applause.

The Committee on the residue of the ticket here entered and reported the following names:

For Lieutenant-Governor, CHARLES THOMPSON, of Charlestown; For Secretary of State, JOHN M. COBB, of Williamstown; for State Treasurer, SILAS PIERCE, of Boston; for State Auditor, SEYMOUR L. MEADS, of Nantucket; and for Attorney-General, EZRA WILKINSON, of Dedham.

The report was accepted with loud acclamations of delight.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted a lengthy series, in which they fully indorse the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, denounce the Republicans, (more for their action in relation to the removal of Judge LORING,) and demand the repeal of the Maine law.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Later from Utah.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS—THE UTAH ELECTION—EVERYTHING QUIET.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 2.

Advices from Utah to the 7th of August, are received. The 6th Regiment of Infantry has been ordered to Benicia, California. Colonel CANBY, of the 10th Infantry, with two Companies of the 2d Dragoons, and two Companies of the 6th Infantry are to garrison Fort Bridger.

The following officers on leave of absence left Utah on the 6th: Colonel COOKE, Lieutenant BUFORD and PEGRAM, of the 2d Dragoons; Colonels WAITE and CHAPMAN, Captain MARCY, Lieutenant RICH, of the 5th Infantry; Colonel ALEXANDER, Captains GARDINER, GORE, DONAVAN, and Lieutenants GROVER and MAYNDER, of the 10th Infantry.

Advices from Leavenworth to the 31st ult., say that the Salt Lake mail, with dates to the 7th ult., has arrived. The election on the 2d passed off quietly. The Gentiles had an opposition ticket, but Mr. OSBORNE, of Green River County, is the only one upon it elected to the Legislature. In Salt Lake County their ticket received only 36 votes.

The late appointment by Gov. CUMMING, of Probate Judges in Carson and Green River Counties, caused some dissatisfaction among the Mormons, but all was quiet at the departure of the mail.

Thirty soldiers had deserted from Gen. JOHNSTON's command.

Capt. TRACY was on trial at Cedar Valley for insubordinate conduct to Col. ALEXANDER.

Col. HOFFMAN had been ordered to Oregon with the 6th Infantry.

The road from Devil's Gate to Fort Bridger was strewn with cattle. Nine hundred head of cattle were met at Big Sandy, of which nine died on that day.

Col. WILLIAMS' command was met at Scott's Bluff. The 7th Infantry, consisting of 1,000 men under Col. MORRISON, were at Platte Bridge. The returning Volunteers, under Col. BEE, were passed at Fort Laramie. But few Indians were seen. The rivers were low.

Leavenworth advices of the 29th ult. state the Mule Board is still in session at the Fort, and that it will probably complete its labors this week. The prosecution will close to-morrow. The evidence so far has been merely the statements of the parties who delivered the mules there this year.

Major SHERMAN's battery leaves to-morrow for Fort Ridgeley. Lieutenant DUBBY is left in command, the Major being detained as a member of the Mule Board.

The Slaver Echo.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The *Mercury* of to-day contains the Attorney-General of South Carolina's opinion on the subject of the negroes brought here in the brig *Echo*. It is to the effect that the Africans be retained by the United States Marshal, and that they are not subject to the laws of South Carolina.

The Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 42.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 2.

The deaths in this city by yellow fever yesterday were 42.

Canadian Politics.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Sept. 2.

Yesterday was the 1st day of the election of Members of Parliament for Montreal. At the close of the poll last evening, Mr. DORION, the late member, being 1,300 ahead, Mr. BEAUDRY, his antagonist, withdrew from the contest.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE CELEBRATION.

Grand Municipal Dinner to the Heroes of the Expedition at the Metropolitan Hotel.

BRILLIANT FESTIVAL.

Speeches by Cyrus W. Field, Lord Napier and Others.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

Pyrotechnic Display in the Park—Illuminations, &c.

CABLE CELEBRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

The great Municipal dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel last night, given by the Common Council of the City of New-York to CYRUS W. FIELD and officers of H. B. M. steamship *Gorgon* and the U. S. steam-frigate *Niagara*, in commemoration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable, was a superb affair. Before 5 o'clock P. M., the guests began to assemble in the drawing-rooms of the hotel, which soon were filled to overflowing with the most distinguished gentlemen whom the occasion brought together. At 6 o'clock they proceeded to the large dining-hall, and there about 600 persons sat down, occupying six long tables, five of them extending nearly the whole length of the room, and one placed at right angles to the others at the head of the hall. At this table sat Mayor Tiemann, and on his right Cyrus W. Field, Capt. Dayman, Mr. Everett, Chief Engineer of the *Niagara*, Mr. Archibald, the British Vice-Consul, Governor King, Archbishop Hughes, the Hon. John Young, of Canada, David Dudley Field, the Rev. Dr. Adams, the Hon. Wilson G. Hunt. On the left of the Mayor were Lord Napier, British Minister, Capt. Hudson, of the *Niagara*, the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, Peter Cooper, the Bolivian Consul, and Augustus Schell, Esq. Among those at the other tables we noticed the Hon. John Kelly, the Hon. John Cochrane, the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, the Hon. Elijah F. Ward, and other members of Congress, President Clancy of the Board of Aldermen, Chas. F. Haswell, President of the Board of Councilmen, and nearly all the members of both Boards of the Common Council, Judge Clerke, Judge Bosworth, Judge Roosevelt, Judge Slosson, Lieutenant Maury, Mr. Bolton, Mayor of Toronto, Recorder Barnard, Mr. Burch British Consul at Charleston, S. C.; the Sardinian Consul, the Hon. George Bancroft, the Hon. Jonathan Field, member of the State Senate of Massachusetts, brother of Cyrus W. Field; the Rev. Dr. DeWitt, the Rev. Dr. McLeod, the Rev. Chancellor Ferris, the Rev. Dr. Bright, the Rev. Dr. Prime, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., Dr. John W. Francis, the Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris, Chancellor of the New-York University; Horace Webster, LL. D., President of the Free Academy; all the officers of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon*; Dr. Beales, President of the St. George's Society; Mr. Dinwiddi, Secretary of the St. Andrew's Society; Mr. Miles, President of the St. David Society; Mr. De Peyster Ogden, President of the St. Nicholas Society, and of the Commissioners of Emigration; Mr. De Luze, of the Swiss Society; Andrew H. Green, President of the Central Park Commissioners; Joseph Hoxie, Esq. Judge Ingraham, Judge Davies, Judge Daly, Judge Hilton. Chas. F. Weyman, Thos. F. Meagher, the Hon. John T. Headley, the Hon. F. A. Tallmadge. Wm. H. Webb, Captain Shestakoff, Captain Swartz, Captain Ivanchenko, Captain Selinerinoff, Lieutenant Belaveneta.

Much taste was displayed in the decoration of the Hall. From the centre, the national standards of Great Britain, France, Russia and the United States were festooned. The orchestra was decorated with flags, and bore the following inscriptions:

"The Ocean Echo."

Silent in its course beneath the waves, yet eloquent in its thunder through two hemispheres.

"The Electric Spark."

FRANKLIN played with the clouds; American genius gave speech to the Ocean.

And between the two last:

"The Atlantic Cable."

An audience of the world shout Hosannas at the triumph of Genius.

On the opposite wall a huge American ensign was hung with a large likeness of Professor MORSE set among the stars, and beneath the inscription:

"The Elevation of Mankind."

The Electric Trident waking to life the uncivilized world.

Both ends of the room were decorated with flags. Behind the table at the head of the room was an excellent likeness of CYRUS W. FIELD on a background of American and British standards, and under it on a scroll in large gilt letters the words:

Peace on Earth, Good Will Towards Men.

On either side of this were portraits,—concealed by American and British flags in the first part of the evening,—of Queen VICTORIA and President BUCHANAN. Around the entire room a long piece of cable was hung in festoons, and beneath it at intervals were written the names of FRANKLIN, EVERETT, WOODHOUSE, OTTER, DAYMAN, BRIGHT and BERRYMAN. The *coup d'œil* of the feasting-room was splendid. The large chandeliers were brilliantly lighted, and on the tables were

ORNAMENTS.

Queen VICTORIA, of Great Britain.
JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.
CYRUS W. FIELD, with his Cable.
Professor MORSE, as Inventor of the Telegraph.
Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
The operative Telegraph of the Metropolitan Hotel.
The *Niagara*, Man-of-War of the United States.
The *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* paying-out the Cable.
CYRUS W. FIELD, surrounded by the flags of all nations.
The Coat of Arms of all nations, on a pyramid.
POCAHONTAS, with real American design, and others.

The decorations of the hall were designed by Mr. WM. T. BEERS, architect, and Mr. HAYDEN, upholsterer. The dinner was creditable to the Messrs. LELAND. Nearly two hours were spent making away with the viands, and a little before 10 o'clock the President, Mayor TIEMANN, arose and announced the first regular toast,

The President of the United States.

Then all arose, and with cheers for JAMES BUCHANAN the toast was duly drunk. At the same time the American flag, which covered the face of the full length portrait of the President, which adorned the wall behind the principal table, was withdrawn. It was an excellent likeness of Mr. BUCHANAN, larger than life.

The Band played "Hail Columbia."

The next regular toast was

The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

And simultaneously with its announcement the Union Jack, which veiled the life-size painting of Queen VICTORIA, was removed, nine cheers were given, and the band played "God save the Queen." Neither of the first two toasts, both of which were received with a great deal of enthusiasm, were responded to.

The President next announced that letters had been received; he would not read them, but would hand them over to the Press:

The third toast was:

The Government and People of Great Britain and Ireland—Joined to us in the Court of Neptune, may the nuptials never be put asunder.

Lord NAPIER responded as follows:

SPEECH OF LORD NAPIER, THE BRITISH MINISTER.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: When I received her Majesty's orders to proceed to the United States, I flattered myself that I entered upon my duties at an auspicious time, and I cherished a hope that the period of my residence might be coincident with that solid and hearty reconciliation of our respective countries, which the tendencies of the age transparently indicated to be near at hand. Nor have I been disappointed. The course of political affairs since my arrival has indeed, exhibited some asperities which it was impossible to foresee, and which could not be regarded without concern; but, gentlemen, I now hail in the event which we are met to celebrate a glorious compensation for past anxieties and an important security against future dangers. To be the cotemporary and spectator of this great monument of human progress is alone a cause of honor and exultation. The triumph in which your distinguished guests have so high a share, does not only confer on them the celebrity and affection which mankind bestow on their purest benefactors—such a triumph gives to the protecting governments a claim to public gratitude and historic commendation—it adorns and dignifies the nations and the time in which it is wrought. It imparts to thousands the generous contagion of enterprise, it teaches the universal lesson of faith, patience and perseverance, it infuses into men's souls a sense of conscious worth, and pours on all, however humble and remote, the glow of reflected fame. I question whether any single achievement has ever united more features of interest and utility. All the elements of adventure, difficulty, and hazard have been here assembled which could arrest the imagination, and no virtue has been wanting which could satisfy the judgment and captivate the heart. Long will those scenes remain dear to the [illegible] we contemplate the cheerful enthusiasm of FIELD, [illegible] and [illegible] with kindred zeal, undiscouraged by the hostility of nature and the powers of science, dividing [illegible] where others [illegible], and, carrying off the palm before an incredulous though sympathizing world. [Cheers.] What encounter on the sea can compare with that last meeting of the cable-laying ships, when the knot was knit which shall never be rent asunder? How anxiously do we follow the *Gorgon* on her constant course, and watch the *Niagara* threading the icebergs and traversing the gloom upon her consort's helpful track. We tremble for the overburdened *Agamemnon*, still tormented by the gale. We blend our aspirations with the worthier prayers of HUDSON, when he kneels like COLUMBUS on the shore, and invokes the Divine protection on his accomplished work. [Loud applause.] Nor is the moral aspect of this great action marred by any mean infirmity. Here there is nothing to obliterate, nothing to deplore. The conduct of the agents exemplifies the purpose of the deed; with manly emulation, but inviolate concord, they cast forth upon the waters the instrument and the symbol of our future harmony. [Cheers.] This is not the place to demonstrate the usefulness of telegraphic communication in the practice of government and commerce, and its numerous consolations in matters of private affection. I content myself with recognizing its value in international transactions. Something may be detracted from the functions of diplomacy, but much will undoubtedly be gained for the peace of nations. By this means the highest intelligence and authority on either side will be brought into immediate contact, and whatever errors belong to the employment of subordinate and delegated agencies may be prevented or promptly corrected. By this means, many of the evils incidental to uncertainty and delay will be cancelled, offences may be instantly disavowed, suspicions may be removed, misunderstandings may be explained, and in matters of unavoidable controversy we may be spared the exasperating effects of discussion proceeding on an imperfect knowledge of acts and motives. In addition to these [illegible] guards, it may be hoped that the mere habit of rapid and intimate intercourse will greatly conduce to the prevention of misunderstanding. On the one hand stands England, the most opulent and vigorous of monarchies, in whose scant but incomparable soil lie compacted the materials of a boundless industry; on the other the Republic of the United States, founded by the same race, fired by the same ambition, whose increase defies comparison, and whose destinies will baffle prediction itself. [Cheers.] We cannot doubt that these fraternal communities are fated to enjoy an immense expansion of mutual life, the instant interchange of opinion, intelligence and commodities will become a condition almost inseparable from existence; and whatever stimulates this development will oppose a powerful obstacle to the rupture of pacific relations. No man of common liberality and penetration will question the position and certain merits of a discovery which has connected England with America, and America with the whole civilized world besides. I would not darken the legitimate satisfaction of the present moment by uttering a reluctant or sceptical estimate of our new faculty. Yet even in this hour of careless and convivial felicitation we shall do well to remember that the magnetic telegraph forms no exception to the category of inventions which, however apt and proper, and willing to be the vehicles of benevolent designs, are also the unresisting tools of every blind or intemperate impulse in our nature. The votaries of a querulous philosophy speciously assert the unequal march of morality and mind; and even a poet has affirmed, in foreboding verse, that all the train of arts which have reduced the material elements to be the vassals of our will

Heal not a passion or a pang
Entailed on human hearts.

It belongs to our respective countries and to the present age to confound that speculation which would divide knowledge from virtue, and inquiry from improvement. The labor will not be light, nor is the eventual victory everywhere apparent, yet there is one province of affairs in which the task would be easy, and the triumph within our grasp. It depends on us, on our will, on our choice, to carry into perpetual effect the sentiment which the honorable Chairman has associated with his toast; it depends on us to strike out for ever from the sum of public and social embarrassments all the contingencies of a collision between England and America. If we should not employ our unprecedented powers in a friendly spirit, if we should have after offer unreflecting provocation and conceive hasty resentment, if every transient cloud which ascends on the political sky be hailed as the prognostic of a destructive storm, if we should make haste to unlock the well of bitter waters, and to raise the phantoms of extinct pretensions and buried wrongs, then would this memorable effort of ingenuity and toil be partly cast away. [Applause.] Gentlemen, I am confident that we shall pursue a very different course. The Queen has sent tidings of good will to the President, and the President has made a corresponding answer to the Queen. [Cheers.] These messages must not be dead inscriptions in our archives, they must be fruitful maxims in our hearts. [Cheers.] Let our Governments be considerate in their resolutions. Let the orators of one country comment upon the institutions, the policy, and the tendencies of the other in a candid and gentle spirit. Let the negotiators of both approach the adjustment of disputed questions, not with a tenacious regard to petty advantages, but with a broad view of general and beneficent results. Then gentlemen, the subtle forces of nature will not have been employed in vain, and we shall give a worthy office to those subjugated and ministering powers which by Divine permission fly and labor at our command.

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen,—The manifestation of respect for the Queen which you have given to-night, and which has been apparent throughout these celebrations, will be highly appreciated by Her Majesty, and by her faithful subjects, who observe with pride that the virtues of their sovereign have won back the spontaneous homage of a free nation. The Ministers of Great Britain will correctly estimate the momentous import of an enterprise to which they gave an effective support, and will, I am well assured, transport into our official relations the cordial sentiments which animate the English people toward their American kindred. I tender you my sincere thanks for the honorable welcome granted to my countrymen and myself. You have conferred on us a favor which we shall ever acknowledge, for your goodness has enabled us to associate our names and voices, however feebly and afar off, with an event which must have an enduring and benignant significance. We are all firmly persuaded that there exists here a deep and warm attachment to the mother country, gathering strength with time and rejoicing to obtain a commensurate return. As the grateful though inadequate representatives of the British Empire, we declare that the hands which are joined to-day are joined in sincerity, and the grasp which we have felt we desire to be eternal.

The next toast was the following:

Our Sister States and Sister Cities—New-York greets them; and trusts that the cord which binds the New World with the Old, welds more firmly the links of the Union.

Gov. PRICE, of New-Jersey, rising to respond to this toast, said he felt a great deal of embarrassment. He felt he should have the benefit of a belief from one son of Erin to another, who was fearful that what he said about the procession would be carried home to the old country by telegraph. It could not be doubted that the heart of the people of this Union was with them to-night. They must not expect him to respond for all the other States of the Union which sympathized with them on this occasion. It was enough to know that their greetings were reciprocated by the people of all the States. He thanked them particularly in behalf of his own little revolutionary State of New-Jersey. [Applause.] He thanked them for the recognition of New-Jersey as a sister State. He was particularly gratified that the wooden bulwarks of this country and those of Great Britain had been instrumental in causing the success of the great enterprise. He complimented the officers and men of the *Niagara* upon the manner in which they had behaved. It could not be doubted that the success of the Cable enterprise would weld together the people of these United States. To their English friends present, the speaker conveyed his assurance that he was willing to divide the world with them. He repeated that the greetings of this assemblage were reciprocated by all the States, and sat down amid loud applause.

The fifth regular toast was

Cyrus W. Field—To his exertions, energy, courage, and perseverance are we indebted for the ocean telegraph—we claim, but immortality owns him.

He replied as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—You do me too much honor. The unparalleled celebration of yesterday, and this banquet, dazzling as they have been, have not so far blinded me that I do not know them to have been intended for more than myself. To no one man is the world indebted for this achievement. One may have done more than another—this person may have had a prominent, and that a secondary part; but there is a host of us who have been engaged in the work, the completion of which you celebrate to-day. I will mention my brother DUDLEY, with whom, as well as myself, the scheme originated, and who has been my adviser and helper throughout; my excellent friends, Messrs. PETER COOPER, MOSES TAYLOR, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, and WILSON G. HUNT, who have spent their money so generously, and borne up so manfully under great discouragements; Mr. BRETT, Mr. WHITEHOUSE and Mr. BRIGHT, with whom I made an agreement in September, 1856, under which the Atlantic Telegraph Company was formed, after I had obtained the authority of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to make arrangements in England for the completion of their line across the Atlantic, either by a new subscription to their company or by a new company; the British Government, that came forward so nobly, in connection with which are especially to be mentioned Lord CLARENDON, and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, the present, and Sir CHARLES WOOD, the late First Lord of the Admiralty; as also the Secretary of the English Treasury, and Captain WASHINGTON, hydrographer of Her Majesty's Navy; the Government of the United States—and I would particularly mention the President, and Secretary of the Navy—the Governments of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Canada and Maine; those never-to-be-forgotten philosophers, Lieutenant MAURY, Professor MORSE, Professor FARADAY, Professor BACHE and Professor W. THOMSON, who have rendered most efficient aid without receiving any compensation; the accomplished and skillful English commanders, PREEDY, DAYMAN, ALDHAM, OTTER, WAINRIGHT and NODDALL; our own well-known and honored Captains HUDSON and SANDS; Lieutenant BERRYMAN and all the gallant officers of the *Niagara* and the whole telegraphic fleet, never forgetting the brave English and American sailors; Mr. [illegible]

Mr. Everett, the chief engineer, who has devoted his whole time or [illegible] to contriving and perfecting the paying-out machinery with which the cable has been so successfully laid; Mr. Woodhouse and Mr. Canning, engineers; Mr. Appold, who has [illegible] interested in his exertions on our behalf; the Consulting Committee of English Engineers, Messrs. [illegible] Field, John Penn and Thomas Lloyd, who, without compensation, gave the Company the benefit of their eminent talent; the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, who have devoted so much time without receiving one shilling for their services, and my consistent, faithful friends, Messrs. C. M. Lampson, George Peabody and Junius S. Morgan, of London. I might add many, many others to this list. We have all worked faithfully and as efficiently as we could in the prosecution of the good work. We have had many difficulties to surmount, many discouragements to bear, and some enemies to overcome, whose very opposition has stimulated us to greater exertion. We believe that the work accomplished will prove a great and lasting benefit to our race. If it effect but a tithe of what is expected from it, we shall be more, much more than rewarded for what we have done.

The next toast was:

The Navies of Great Britain and the United States—United and joined in a noble work of Peace—may they never be separated or meet in strife.

Capt. Dayman, of H. B. M. steamship *Gorgon*, responded, expressing his happiness at the success of the great enterprise and the fruits which were sure to follow. He complimented Captain Hudson highly, which drew forth great applause.

The Engineers and Electricians—Who have done their work so well. The praises of both hemispheres shall be their reward.

To this toast, Rev. Dr. Bellows responded with [illegible] eloquence and effect.

Mr. Everett was loudly called for, and rising, excused himself in few words, on account of a severe cold, which rendered his voice almost inaudible.

The State of New-York—May her history always illustrate her motto—"Excelsior."

Governor King made a speech eulogizing the State of New-York.

Our City of Manhattan—Foremost of America, now placed side by side with the chief cities of Europe: while we strive to surpass we will be friends as well as rivals.

Richard Busteed, Esq., responded.

The New-York, Newfoundland and London Company—Which commenced and planned, and the Atlantic Telegraph Company which completed the work of linking two Continents together beneath the sea. They have done more for the civilization and Peace of the world than any other companies which ever existed.

Mr. Augustus Schell, Collector of the Port of New-York, responded to this toast.

The Arts of Peace—Now crowned with immortal lustre, and for once, at least, covered with greater renown than ever were the Arts of War.

Appropriately responded to by the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

The Press—To which the Telegraph is both minister and instrument; may its usefulness be always equal to its powers.

Responded to by the Hon. James E. Brooks.

12. *Women*—At whose feet we lay all our triumphs; to her we owe the happiness of life and the consolations of home. God bless her!

The Hon. John E. Ward responded.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field then proposed, as a voluntary toast, the following:

"The Union of England and the United States in the enterprise of uniting two hemispheres, illustrated by the exertions in its behalf of Wilson E. Hunt, an American, and Edward M. Archibald, an Englishman." [Cheers.]

Amid mingled cries for Archibald and Everett, the President arose and made the announcement that Hon. John Cochrane would reply for both.

This was received with immense applause, which was again and again renewed when Mr. Cochrane arose. His address was greatly applauded.

The next volunteer toast was that of "The United States Survey and Lieutenant Berryman," to which Professor Bache replied, being often interrupted by loud cheers. He hoped that the *Cyrus* of the Nineteenth Century might find a Xenophon adequate to his work.

Among the volunteer toasts were the following:

By James Harper:

American Enterprise—Give it a fair Field, and it will be sure of success where Everett goes.

By Mr. Haswell Peirce, of the Board of Councilmen, after giving the following improvisation:

When Morse an electric spark he drew
From a coil of wire passing through,
He found in that result of his anticipation
An end of barriers to all communication.

The health of Professor Morse. [Loud applause.]

Another was,

Lieutenant Maury.—The indefatigable investigator of the courses of winds and currents, and of the ocean depths. [Cheers.]

By Gen. Hall:

The Chimes of Old Trinity—They are the same old bells presented to Trinity Church when the diocese was first instituted, and, *for the first time in three-quarters of a century, they pealed forth the national* anthem of Great Britain, "God save the Queen."

Again was offered "The New-York Press and its attachés upon the various transatlantic telegraph expeditions. *All honor to the historian of the expedition*, Mr. John Mullaly."

And again:

Captain Otter—Who lighted the fires and led the way to Trinity Bay. Now we do him honor. [Applause.]

And still again, by Joseph Hoxie:

The late naval engagement between Her Majesty's steamer Agamemnon and the U. S. frigate Niagara—The only one on record in which both were victorious.

A toast to Mr. Peter Cooper was honored with enthusiastic applause.

By way of finale, Mr. Augustus A. Duganne recited the following ode:

HYMN

For the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

BY AUGUSTINE J. H. DUGANNE.

Oh, Jehovah! oh, Elohim! be the glory all thine own!
Not the stars, in marvelous courses, are but Voices from Thy throne?
And the sense of mortal dwelling, and the oceans, as they roll,
All obey Thee—all adore Thee—Master of the immortal soul!

Thine the Chart the Chaldean pondered, 'mid his orient skies unfurled;
Thine the tortured Galileo poised above his "moving world;"
Thine Copernicus, enraptured, magnified with dying praise,
And the soaring Newton saw Thee—Ancient of Creation's Days.

Thine the Name—Oh, Lord of Wisdom—Thine the Word of Life divine!
First, in mystic joy and trembling, matrixed by the German Trine,
While the souls of mouldered ages, in their old, imperial dress,
Walked, in grand transfiguration, through the portals of the Press!

Lo! the sunbeam limns our features; Fire and Air we yoke to thee;
Yea, the lightning from thy footstool we have chained in [illegible] coil!
Then, Oh, God, o'er Franklin bending, gave to him th' electric flame,
And, with cloven tongues exultant, Morse declared Thy Holy Name!

Scrolled beneath the sundered ocean—scored by lightning's awful pen—
"Glory unto God, the Highest! Peace on Earth, Good Will to Man!"
Land to land, in mingling currents, sways and thrills with loving fear;
"Where art thou?" the Old World whispers, and the New World murmurs "Here!"

Here th' elastic Heart of Nations—here th' eternal core of Right;
Radiant from their burning centre flash the veins of Freedom's light!
Girt with all the world's great waters—circled far by all the lands—
Marked by sacred Line and Plummet—God our destiny commands.

Father! God! we faint—we falter! Lord of elemental powers—
Grant us that, with God-like wisdom, child-like humbleness be ours!
Thou hast made mankind vicegerent o'er the realms of mind supreme;
Be our hearts Thine earthly altars—be Thy wondrous love our theme!

The thanks of the gentlemen of the Press are due, in an especial manner, to Messrs. Leland for their courtesies; to the Committee of Arrangements for the excellent accommodations they secured, and to Mr. Clancy, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. McClenahan, Clerk of the Committee of Arrangements, for their friendly attentions.

The Second Edition of Pyrotechny in the Park.

Turn-about is fair play. As the Herr Lilienthal had his say on Wednesday evening, Mr. Hadfield had the field for last evening. Early in the evening, the masses of the people flocked toward the Park, and stayed there, gazing at the fine things that Mr. Hadfield did for their benefit. The crowd was very nearly as great and as dense as on the previous night. It was hard to tell, when all was done, whether Edition No. 2 had or had not eclipsed No. 1. In some points it was better,—for instance, there was more variety and the programme was longer; in other points it was no better than No. 1. Take the two together, the pyrotechny of the Cable was "immense;" greater in the firework line than any display that New-York has ever seen.

The preliminary rocket and bomb discharges having gone up and off as usual, sundry small pieces, of a good quality, went their way from light into darkness, as per programme—viz:

An eccentric piece, opening with a double wheel in various colors, changing to a pyramid of horizontal wheels, which, after assuming changes, terminated with a representation of a weeping willow.

Flights of shells with various colors.

The Star of America, beginning with a vertical wheel in green and gold, changing to the Star of America in silver lancework with crimson rosettes, concluding with a double star in golden fire reported.

Batteries of colored candles.

A mechanical piece, opening with three horizontal wheels, changing to three colored globes, which by combined motion, represented the annual and diurnal movements of the earth, the various [illegible] in scarlet, purple and green fires.

Display of bombshells.

Flight of rockets.

An opening piece, with a vertical wheel, changing to a motto suitable to the occasion.

Batteries of fire pumps.

Grand display of serpents, an extensive gyration piece—the centre portion of the device representing four large serpents, each introducing four smaller ones turning reversely and assuming lively and fanciful changes.

Display of shells in gold and silver fires.

A mechanical piece, opening with circumfused wheels, changing to an elegant scroll in silver lance work, surrounded by revolving suns, exhibiting an immense mass of moving fire, and showing at one view all the various colored fires at present known in the art of pyrotechny.

Immense flight of rockets of various colors.

The Kaleidoscope: commencing with a double triangular wheel in red, green and mazarine blue fires, changing to the kaleidoscope formed by the combined revolutions of various complicated figures, concluding with a double revolving sun in Chinese fire, reported.

Volcanoes of colored fires.

Shells of stars, serpents, gold rain, &c.

A curious cycloidal wheel. Commencing with a large scroll wheel of every possible color, changing to the cycloid, formed of innumerable rings of every conceivable color, and representing an intricate device, formed by the mechanical movements of the various fires employed, concluding with a geometrical figure in brilliant fire, marooned.

Then the front of the City Hall had a mild silver radiance, diffused over it from a modest row of boxes that sent out no stars and no rain, but only much light and some smoke.

The *finale* established Mr. Hadfield in the affections of the people. While his golden rain was good throughout, the smaller pieces on the programme were not absolutely superior to anything that Mr. Lilienthal did on Wednesday. But Hadfield's last piece eclipsed the early part of his own display, and fairly rivaled Mr. Lilienthal's. A molten sea rolled between two lighthouses, and over its wavy surface there traveled two ships, with the Cable paying out over the stern of each. The *Agamemnon* headed for the lighthouse, which bore the union jack; the *Niagara* sped away toward the stars and stripes. The tenders *Gorgon* and *Valorous* went ahead to pioneer these dainty craft. The ships were intended to move without stopping short, and so they did with one exception; but that was nothing. The whole piece, of which, so far, we had had only the foundation, presently blazed up into an arc of stars, resting upon revolving columns, upon whose bases were displayed the names of Franklin, Morse, Field.

In the centre appeared a group of figures—"Science uniting Columbia and Britannia." Overall was an entablature bearing the words

"*The Electric Flash shall belt the Earth.*"

The "electric flash" did belt this piece, for it was not only fired in honor of Electricity, but by electricity. A flash traveled snappingly along from point to point, until it accomplished what it set out to do—set everything a-fire. And when that was done, and the letters blazed up and burned steadily in gold, then a grand discharge from mysterious boxes down in front of the Hall sent down golden clusters and silvery showers and crimson flashes; and then all was darkness; and so ended the Pyrotechny of the Cable.

The British Officers at the City Hall.

Yesterday, at noon, a placard in the lobby of the City Hall informed the *habitués* of the Park, and those whom business drew to the Mayor's office, and Clerk's office of the Board of Councilmen, that Captain Hudson, and the officers of the *Niagara*, would meet the citizens between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.

About that time, Captain Dayman, accompanied by Mr. Cyrus W. Field and *the officers of the Gorgon* and *Indus*, entered the Mayor's office. They were warmly received by our worthy chief magistrate. After a short interval, Police Officer Birney clearing the passages, the British officers were arranged in line under the dilapidated dome of the City Hall, and for more than an hour the formal recognition of our citizens proceeded with remarkable celerity. Each one gave his name, and passing along the line, shook hands and made his exit through the northern entrance. There was a tolerable crowd on the staircases, and when some stern or careless republican attempted the salute without removing his hat, a pretty general outcry was raised among the bystanders. Among those who were presented was a stout little gentleman of color, of very sable color, not very fashionably dressed either. The officers, including Capt. Hudson, shook hands with him quite cordially, although his shirt was peeping through holes at either elbow, and the Britishers manifested no repugnance, *though their hands and arms were doubtlessly very* weary and hot from such protracted shaking of hands miscellaneously, and, as Sam Weller would say, "quite promiscuous like." The reception of our colored friend was the signal for a good humored burst of laughter, in which the officers joined heartily.

Soon after, two of the officers, no bad specimens neither of the British tar, stepped from the line, and said to our Reporter, "Where are the ladies?—we want to see the ladies of New-York. We saw none last night at the meeting; we have been introduced to none; we thought to have met with them to-day, and to have been introduced to some of them on this occasion. You know we have been at sea, and on land we like to see the ladies." It was explained to them that the whole affair was under the management of the Joint Committee of the Aldermen and Common Council.

The Cable Celebration Throughout the Country.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The demonstrations this evening, were most enthusiastic. The firemen's procession was from two to *three miles long. A large number of buildings were* illuminated, and the fireworks were gorgeous. The *American, National and House Telegraph Offices* are illuminated—the latter very brilliantly, with a *splendid display of fireworks in front of the office.*

QUEBEC, Thursday, Sept. 2.

Yesterday was duly celebrated here in honor of the Ocean Telegraph. Business was almost entirely suspended, the people giving themselves up to general delight. In the morning the militia assembled at Durham Terrace and fired a salute of 100 guns. A public ball took place at Music Hall in the evening.

MONTREAL, L. C., Thursday, Sept. 2.

Yesterday was observed as a general holiday in this city. At 11 o'clock a review of the 17th Regiment took place in the Champ de Mars, which attracted a large concourse of spectators. At noon a salute of 100 guns was fired by the Volunteer Artillery, from the wharf in front of the Custom-House square. At 2 o'clock the members of the different trade and national societies met on the Champ de Mars, and marched in procession through the principal streets, which were decorated with flags, &c. On their return to the Champ de Mars, the assemblage was addressed by the Mayor and the Consul-General of the United States.

In conclusion three cheers were given for the Queen and the President of the United States. About 7½ o'clock a torch-light procession met in front of Mechanics' Institute, and paraded the principal streets. The public buildings, hotels, newspaper offices and many private establishments along the line of march were brilliantly illuminated. The most conspicuous display was that of the Montreal Telegraph Company at the Place d'Armes. The inclosure, in the centre of which was lit up with transparencies, representing the laying of the cable, colored lights, burning fountain, the electric light, &c. The Mechanics' Institute was also decorated with transparencies having reference to the cable, and with numerous colored lights, &c. The dwellings of Messrs. Wood and Dakers, Superintendent and Secretary of the Montreal Telegraph Company, were also beautifully illuminated. The streets at night were thronged with people; but the whole passed off without accident or disturbance. The weather was very favorable.

A Growl from a Cable Stockholder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Was the celebration of yesterday intended to commemorate the "event of the age," or as an ovation to Mr. Field? If the latter, then it may not have been contrary to good taste that he should acknowledge the compliment by standing up in the carriage and bowing, hat in hand, to the great crowds right and left. If the former, good sense and a little modesty would have protected him from so weak an exhibition for popular applause. A vender of sewing machines was the only other person in the procession who courted a like distinction.

It was erroneously supposed that the disinterested stockholders would have been assigned some humble place in the grand pageant. It is true that in subscribing to the enterprise they did not stake recklessly their all, or seriously embarrass trusting friends, still the donation was liberal, and entitled to some consideration. To-day the great feast comes off, for which the tax-book will compel them to pay, and yet the crumbs that may fall from the table upon which it is spread will also be denied them. Neither are they to be permitted to participate in the profits that may accrue from the unexplained sale of the unexpended balance of the Cable. They should perhaps be thankful for the privilege which they, in common with their fellow-citizens, will enjoy, of contributing to the speculation by paying fifty cents for a bit of their own property. STOCKHOLDER.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC AT ST. JOHNS.

The English Press on the Messages of the Queen and the President.

The Bombardment of Djidda—The Peace with China, &c.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Unchanged

Consols 96 5-8@96 3-4.

[By the Newfoundland and American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Sept. 2.

The new steamship *Pacific*, of the Galway and New-York line, arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this morning.

The *Pacific* left Galway at 1 A. M., Aug. 25. She had strong westerly gales during the whole passage, and put in here in consequence of the derangement of an air pump. She will sail to-night for Halifax and New-York.

The news is not very important, though interesting. Cotton was slightly firmer, but not quotably higher, and all other articles of merchandise were steady.

Consols were quoted on the 23d at 96⅝@96¾ for both money and account.

A dispatch from Cadiz, in the London papers, says the United States corvette *Preble*, which has been out on a voyage of instructions, left that port for home on the 16th of August.

The American bark *Champion*, arrived at Gibraltar, Aug. 12, having on board Mrs. Standack, the widow of the U. S. Consul of that name, who was recently murdered by the Turks at Jaffa, together with her family.

The Message which recently passed between the Queen of England and President Buchanan over the wires of the Ocean Telegraph Cable, were published in the London papers of the 23d August, and exerted some comment, especially the dispatch of Mr. Buchanan.

The *Daily News* says there is more of simple dignity in the Queen's Message, but great grasp of though in the President's response, with perhaps a dash of ambitious straining after effect. The *News* says also that it would have been better for the President to have omitted the last paragraph.

Fostello, Steinberger & Co. of London, merchants, largely engaged in the Mediterranean trade, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at over £150,000.

The Emperor and Empress of the French returned to St. Cloud on the evening of the 21st, from their tour in Brittany.

It is positively announced that the Duke de Malakoff will soon marry a near relative of the Empress Eugenie.

The bombardment of Djidda is said to have taken the French Government quite by surprise, and caused some uneasiness in Paris. But explanations which were made to Gen. Pellissier in London by the British Government were considered satisfactory, and the uneasiness subsided.

The reported amalgamation of the *Crédit Mobilier* with the Bank of M. de St. Paul is fully contradicted.

The Empress of Austria was safely delivered of a prince on the 21st August.

The rumor is gaining ground that the definitive abdication of the King of Prussia has become absolutely necessary. His disease is getting worse. There are some fears that the event will bring on a political crisis.

The Spanish Government has announced a decree that all merchant vessels, whether native or foreign, shall pay light-house duties only once. Government has also resolved to strengthen considerably the fortifications at Mahon, in the Belear Isles, and likewise to increase the garrison there.

The China dispatch announcing the treaty of peace, as sent out to this country by the Ocean Cable, and also by the steamer *Africa*, still lacks positive confirmation, but was generally credited in Europe. It reached the French Government through its embassy at St. Petersburg, where it arrived overland, being dated Tien-Sien, June 27, more than three weeks later than the dates received in England.

Commercial Intelligence.

[*By Telegraph to Galway.*]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, *Monday, Aug. 23—P. M.*

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 10,000 bales, of which 3,500 were on speculation and for export. The market has been steady during the day, and closes *slightly firmer*, though without quotable advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

FLOUR is quiet and entirely unchanged, with the exception of a rather better demand for Ohio. WHEAT is buoyant, but quiet, and without change to note in prices. CORN is dull and nominal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Our market for PROVISIONS is generally steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR is quiet, but steady. COFFEE is slow of sale, but without alteration in rates. LINSEED OIL is selling at 34s.@34s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE is dull, at 38s.@39s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858—P. M.

CONSOLS close to-day at 96⅝@96¾ for money and account.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS are steady. SUGAR quiet, and rates unaltered. In other articles there have been no sales of importance.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

I understand a large quantity of counterfeit and imitation Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps has been sent to this market from Philadelphia, and sold to *some of the Wholesale Grocers, Druggists and* Liquor Merchants, who are offering it for sale much below my wholesale price. I would caution the Southern and Western Merchants from purchasing the vile stuff, as it is nothing but American Whisky flavored with Juniper, and reduced some thirty per cent. below proof. UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER

Depôt is removed from No. 68 Barclay-street to No. 410 Broadway, near Canal-street, where all orders will be promptly attended to by G. W. WESTON & Co., or G. R. BURROWS.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Before using this balsamic remedy, open the pores by warm fomentations. Then rub in the salve, and wherever the sore, swelling, wound, bruise or eruption may be located, it will speedily disappear.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER UNDERGARMENTS

For the Million,
Wholesale and Retail,
At McLaughlin's Shirt Depôt,
Corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co.

Are now receiving
Per ships *Alfred Storer, Seaman's Pride*, &c.,
About 500 packages of
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, &c.,
PARIAN STATUARY, BRONZES, VASES,
CLOCKS, PLATED WARE;
Also,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS
of every description, comprising decidedly the most extensive and beautiful assortment of useful and ornamental HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ever imported into this City, and, having been selected under the personal supervision of Mr. E. V. Haughwout, during his late visit to Europe, *in a depressed market*, ENTIRELY FOR CASH, we are enabled to offer them at a reduction of fully *fifteen per cent. from the usual prices.*
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-st.

Herron's Sewing Machine Company's NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25.

The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

Hatters' Plush and Satins;
BANDS AND BINDINGS,
JAPANNED LEATHERS,
TIPS AND SIDES.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for Silver plate, &c. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Ladies Gaiters, with and without heels, 12s. to 20s.; slippers, tyes, buskins and toilet slippers, 6s. to 18s.; boys' patent leather boots, and boys', misses' and childrens' boots and shoes of all kinds and prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Tiffany & Co.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE SECURED THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THE
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUBMARINE CABLE
Now on board the
U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA.

In order to place it within the reach of all classes, and that every family in the United States may possess a specimen of this wonderful mechanical curiosity, they propose to cut the Cable into pieces of four inches in length, and mount them neatly with brass ferules.

Each piece will be accompanied with a copyrighted facsimile certificate of

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,

that it is cut from the genuine Cable. Twenty miles of it have been actually submerged and taken up from the bottom of the ocean. This will first be sold in precisely the condition in which the great Cable now lies in the bed of the Atlantic.

Orders will be received from dealers and others for not less than 100 pieces at a time, at $25 per hundred. Retail price 50 cents each.

Each order must be accompanied by the money, in funds current in New York, as it will not be possible to open accounts. A register will be kept of the orders, as they are received, which will be filled in turn without favor or partiality.

A large portion of the specimens will be ready, it is expected, for delivery within a week.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1858.

ATLANTIC CABLE NOTICE.

TIFFANY & CO. beg to inform the public that, although they have arranged with the Novelty Works—(in addition to their former facilities)—to mount the Atlantic Cable, the demand is so great that they are not able to supply the orders for the four-inch specimens as fast as received. They, therefore, apprise the trade and others that while they will continue to receive orders, to be filled in their turn, as heretofore, they will sell the cable, in the state it comes from the *Niagara*, at 62½ cents per lineal foot, in lengths of not less than forty feet, and in smaller quantities at $1 per foot, which will enable purchasers to have sections mounted to suit themselves.

CAUTION.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following letter from

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

MESSRS. TIFFANY & CO.—Gentlemen: At your request, and in justice to you, I am bound to state that I disposed of the entire balance of the Atlantic Cable, on the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, to your firm, and that if any other party claims to have any portion thereof, it must either have been procured from you, or from the small specimens which were distributed on board before the cable was laid, in which case the quantity was too small to be worthy of notice.

There is a peculiar interest attached to the cable which you have bought—twenty miles of it were actually submerged in the ocean and recovered, *while through all of it the electric signals were being transmitted during the whole time occupied in laying the cable.*

Of course, any quantity of cable can be manufactured in England, and many specimens have been circulated in this country, but to few, if any of these, attaches the peculiar value which the cable purchased by you possesses, from the fact that they were part and parcel of the cable which is now actually laid. I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend. CYRUS W. FIELD.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.

This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

In compliance with the general request of those who, in consequence of the crowd in Broadway, did not have an opportunity of witnessing our illumination, it will be repeated, (with the exception of the candles,) every fair evening this week.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. *Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.*

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway,
corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.—No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the *perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine* it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

The Test.—Next to the head, the feet are really *the most important in their influence upon the health and* comfort of man. Consequently every one should take care in providing for his or her feet, that the articles not only appear to be what they want, but are actually so. New. CANTRELL'S Boots and Shoes are always just the thing they are represented to be; he won't have a poor article in his store, No. 813 Broadway, and his assortment is perfect, ranging from a Slipper to a heavy Hunting Boot.

Benjamin's Brass Spring Trusses.—No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House, are acknowledged to be the easiest, safest and surest remedy for Rupture in the world. They never rust nor weaken from use. Six days' trial given. Call and examine.

The Metalic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Radical Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose *veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied.* A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

Boots—Fall and Winter Styles.—LORIN BROOKS & SON, No. 188 Fulton-st., manufactures first-class dress boots to order, and has on hand a large assortment at reduced prices.

MARRIED.

SMITH—WARE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Lawrence Taylor, by the Rev. F. S. Wiley, ISAAC SMITH to MARY E. WARE, both of this City.

DRAKE—SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 2, by the Rev. Dr. Ferris, at the Market-st. Reformed Dutch Church, Mr. ROBERT H. DRAKE to Miss SOPHIA M. SMITH, both of this City.

WINFIELD—MOORE.—At White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, by the Rev. William M. Chipp, at the residence of the bride's father, HARVEY B. WINFIELD, of New-York, to REBECCA M., daughter of Richard Moore, Esq., of White Plains, formerly of this City.

RIKER—BREVOORT.—At Cliffland, Rye, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, by the Rev. Edward C. Bull, JOHN H. RIKER, of New-York, to ANNIE, daughter of Henry Brevoort, Esq.

HEADLEY—COX.—At Leroy, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, by the Rev. S. H. Cox, D. D., WM. S. HEADLEY, M. D., to FRANCES A., daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of Leroy.

WHITE—PERRY.—At Albany, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, by the Rev. Dr. Starkey, EDWIN D. WHITE, of New-York, to ANNA E., daughter of Hiram Perry, Esq., of that city.

DIED.

OAKLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 2, after a long illness, Mrs. FRANCES OAKLEY, in the 67th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 200 Orchard-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MARCH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, FRANCIS MARCH, aged 71 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

ACRES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 2, THOMAS H. ACRES, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday next, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 10 Hammersley-place.

WHITE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 31, THOMAS WHITE, son of the late Thomas H. White, aged 40 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 104 Essex-st. His remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery.

RIDGEWAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, JANE, widow of Abram Ridgeway, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 36 Prospect-st., on Friday, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

FREEMAN.—At Centreville, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, WILLIAM HENRY, only son of Alpheus and Experience Freeman, aged 8 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 15 St. Luke's place, at 2½ o'clock on Friday, Sept. 3. The friends of the family, and of Wm. H. De Groot, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DURBROW.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, MARY, wife of Joseph Durbrow, aged 67 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 80 East 30th st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BRIDGE.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, HARRIET, wife of Edward Bridge, and daughter of the late David Baker, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

VAN CLEEF.—At Glen Cove, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, ESTHER LOUISA, daughter of Abram Van Cleef.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers-in-law, Edgar A. Tuttle and James Thomas, are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 3 Mansfield-row, Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANSOR.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 29, ANNA WANSOR, aged 83 years.

MASAY.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, MARY, daughter of John M. and Louise C. Masay, aged 10 months.

ASHMEAD.—At Mott Haven, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 5 o'clock P. M., CHILSON ASHMEAD, in the 70th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also the members of Morris [illegible] Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and members of the order generally are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) Sept. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his [illegible], John York, corner of College-av. and Cottage-st., Mott Haven, without further invitation.

KERR.—At Fairfield, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 30, ANNE HOFFMAN, second child of John Morris and Anne [illegible] Kerr, aged 8 months and 13 days.

CHRISTY.—In Manchester, N. H., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, at the residence of her parents, HANNAH E., wife of Thomas S. Christy, of this City.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS
OF
SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,
NOS. 330 AND 332 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PEARL-ST.,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS
TO THE
VERY ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY
They are now making of the following goods.
RICH DRESS SILKS,
PLAIN POULT DE SOIES,
GRO DE RHINES,
ARMURES,
POPLINS,
VELVETS.
SILK ROBES AND PATTERN DRESSES.
Of the choicest and most elegant styles.
RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
CASHMERE DE ECOSSE,
MERINOS,
AMELINES,
GRO DE OSIER PRINTS,
VALENCIAS.
ROBES A LEZ, AND ROBES A DEUX JUPE
In the newest fabrics and designs.
PLAIN MERINOS,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
SATIN DE CHINES,
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES,
AMELINES,
MOHAIRS,
1,000 PIECES SAXONY PLAIDS,
At the lowest prices ever known.
TRAVELING DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Especial attention is invited to the following departments, in which will be found as full and complete an assortment as is kept by houses exclusively in those articles:
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS.
Prices as Low, and Terms as Liberal as those of any House in the Trade.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.,)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS,
have now opened,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.
They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to
CITY RETAIL TRADE.
SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTS,
ROBE A QUILLE.
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY,
ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
in CASHMERE DE CHINE and ECOSSE-CASHMERE AND MOUSELIN DE LAINE,
A TABLEAU ET A LEZ,
DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also
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NEW PUBLICATIONS READY THIS WEEK.
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OF THE
SPIRIT HISTORY OF MAN.
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S. F. DUNLAP,
Member of the American Oriental Society, New-Haven.
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The aim of the author has been to state verified facts with as few of his own inferences as possible. The order of arrangement follows the march of thought from the first conceptions and untaught speculations of the religious sentiment, passing rapidly through the classic period of ancient philosophy and religion, to the field of modern controversy.
CONTENTS.
I. Spirits. II. Great Gods. III. Sun Worship. IV. Fire Worship. V. Light. VI. Cosmogony. VII. Philosophy. VIII. The Logos or Only Begotten God. IX. Genesis and Exodus. X. The Garden. XI. Polytheism. XII. Brahmanism and Buddhism. XIII. The World Religions.
ON SATURDAY,
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HISTORY
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Tickets to be secured at Burton's Garden.
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and last night of the present successful season, when Miss JANE COOMES, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. DYOTT, Mr. BLAKE, Mrs. BROUGHAM, and the fine comedy company will appear in the favorite comedy of
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MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
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A new drama, with great scenic effects, written by Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
It is rehearsal; and during Miss Robertson's engagement this enterprising dramatist will appear in his celebrated impersonations.

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SIGNOR LUIGI STEFFANONE
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Duke of Mantua.....Signor Luigi Steffanone
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Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
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Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes.....$1 00
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Admission to all parts of the house.....50 cents.
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Admission to all parts of the house,
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Signor PEPITA GASSIER As AMINA.
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Prince Betherum.....Mr. Jefferson
Sunshine.....Miss Keene
Coral.....Mlle. Lamoureux
GRAND PAS DE NAIAD.
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ON FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2,
The performances will commence with the drama of
THE FOREST OF BONDY.
To be succeeded by the
FRISKY COBBLER.
After which the musical Extravaganza of the
BRONZE HORSE.
THE REGATTA.

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The young Chief BLACK HAWK,
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N. B.—A competent and reliable agent wanted.

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THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 714 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A. F. & A. M.—THE MEMBERS OF JACKSON LODGE, No. 2, are requested to meet at their Lodge-room, this 5th-st., in full regalia, at 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, Sept. 2, to assist the remains of our late worthy Brother, Hector Cowan, to their last resting-place. The Brethren of other Lodges are invited to attend. By order of
HUGH TURNER, W. M.
James E. Scare, Rec'ng Sec'y.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 WILL meet at Tammany Hall, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 2, to pass in the money for tickets sold for the excursion on Monday, and make final settlement for the same. By order of
H. SAYMOUR, President.
Jas. Kelly, Secretary.

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FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GERman Protestant girl, a situation as first rate cook; understands the cooking of meats, poultry, game, soups and jellies; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is also a good washer and ironer; has lived in the best families, and is highly recommended. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Sisterhood, No 124 4th-av., between 13th and 14th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as first-class cook, as waitress and chamber-maid, as good cook and to wash and iron, as seamstress and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at H. GARGILL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Saving's Bank.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS, RESPECTABLE, genteel girls, situations in this City or Brooklyn, one as cook, in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking; does no linen in order, the other as seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses in style; shirts and family sewing; wages $8 each. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; can do up fine muslins in the nattest manner—or to do chamber work and plain sewing in a private family, and assist in the care of children. Can give the best of City reference if required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman; is a first-class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups and deserts; would take charge of housekeeping if required. Call at No. 443 Greenwich st., near Vesey, till engaged. The best of references.

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WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY OF EXperience, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel. No objection to go South. Address Mrs. BECKLY, No. 186 4th-st., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, one as chambermaid and waiter; also by a colored cook. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st.

A LADY OF HIGH RESPECTABILITY wishes an engagement to take entire charge of the domestic arrangements in a genteel family, or any other situation of trust and responsibility; no objections to travel; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 2 Amity-st., in the st.re, or address W. E., Box No. 230 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation. Is a respectable single young man, perfectly understands the proper care and management of gentlemen's horses; is also a good gardener, and a good milker of cows, and understands the raising of poultry. Has no objection to town or country. Can give one year and a half first class City reference. Can be seen at Mr James Deemer's Saddlery Store, No 125 4th-av; or address a note to COACHMAN, Box No. 125 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY AND trustworthy Protestant young man; he is a good coachman, understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to do all and every thing to make himself useful to his employer, to give satisfaction; has the best of reference. Call at No. 278 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED references, a situation as coachman; is a careful hand over horses, and drives well; will assist in the garden or on the farm; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; will go in the country; a steady place more looked for than high wages. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skilful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No 177 Times office.

WANTED.—A MAN, FIFTY YEARS OF AGE, desires employment in some light business; is capacitated to act as agent or superintendent, having had large business experience; salary easily adjusted. Can give best of City reference as to character. Address A. B. Box No. 182, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 102 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT family, a situation in a respectable family; both are competent for any situation—the woman as cook, understands baking, &c.; the man as gardener, coachman, &c. Wages moderate; any part of the country. Address Box No. 133 Times Office as quick as possible.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-TWO years of age, a situation, as clerk in the upholstery goods; has been at the business for six years, and would accept of low pay; has no objections to go to the country or the Western States. Good references given. Address a line to C. OSBORN, Times Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address K., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A SITUation in a private family in any part of the Union, in the following capacity: Gardener, coachman, &c.; understands the care of horses and cows; wages moderate. Address Box No. 133 Times Office.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for a respectable girl as nurse or seamstress. Call at the residence of her present employer, No. 27 West 31st-st., to whom she refers.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman, who knows how to drive and take care of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BANK OR COUNTing-room, by a young man, 18 years old; writes a good hand, and can give the best recommendations. Address A. L. H., Jamaica, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTCHER; SIX years at the business; age 26; or as butcher on board a vessel. Address C. H. B., Box No. 194 Times Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A BOY between 14 and 15 years of age, who can write a good hand; one who can speak French will be preferred; will be required to dress neatly; good references required. Apply, with parent, at No. 68 William-st., between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO WRITES handsomely, to act as invoice clerk. One acquainted with book-keeping would be preferred. Apply by letter, with name and reference, A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Read sts.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, GERMAN or colored, that understands the care and management of horses, and is a good plain gardener, to go a short distance in the country. Address a note, with references, to A. H. W., Box No. 144, Times Office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, ONE WHO writes a good hand and rapidly, and who has had a thorough experience in entering dry goods. Apply to C. W. MOORE, C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., 38 Park-place.

A DRUGGIST, WITH CAPACITY AND good character, may, if he is well acquainted with the City retail trade, learn of a situation by addressing DRUGGIST, Box No. 126 Times Office.

WANTED—A PERSON WELL ACQUAINTED AND able to conduct the Button and Trimming business in all its branches, as connected with the tailoring and clothing trade. Address T. N., Post-Office.

A COACHMAN WANTED—ONE WHO CAN furnish the best City references. Apply at No. 31 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., on and after Monday, the 5th inst., at 4½ P. M.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN, of experience in the trade. Apply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

150 CLOAK AND MANTILLA MAKERS wanted; also 50 quilters. Apply immediately, at No. 59 Mercer-st., or No. 563 Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO GO in the country to work in a factory. Apply to WELLS & PROVOST, No. 216 Front-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH.
Composed expressly for the celebration by FRANCIS H. BROWN. The picture title bears a correct portrait of Cyrus W. Field, Esq., together with a vignette of the *Niagara* and an exact representation, in form, size and color, of the cable, with full explanations. Price 50 cents; sent by mail, postage paid. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.
An accurate drawing, representing the size, form and color of the Atlantic Cable, with a full description of the same, appears upon the title page of the OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH, by FRANCIS H. BROWN.
Price, for music and all, only 40 cents. Copies sent by mail, postage paid. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

PORTRAIT OF CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.
Buy the OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH, by F. H. BROWN, author of "Happy Family Polka," &c., &c., upon the title page of which is a splendid likeness of Mr. Field. Price 40 cents; copies sent by mail,
FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SCHOTTISCH.
By HENRY KLEMER, with a picture of the *Niagara* laying of the Cable at Trinity Bay. Sent by mail, postage paid, for 35 cents. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL AND HOME JOURNAL.—A Monthly, at One Dollar per year. First number for SEPTEMBER, now ready. Send for specimen copies.
MARCIUS WILLSON, Publisher and Proprietor, No 231 Broadway, New-York.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—MY WIFE, HENRIETTA, HAVING strayed be Uty with me, I hereby notify all persons from trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOHN CLARK.
New-York, Sept. 2, 1859.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 13th-street.
MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 14th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE SCHOOL
No. 1,063 Broadway, above 31st-st., will be re-opened on
MONDAY, Sept. 12.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT, Principal.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 180, Times Office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington square, will open its sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 12, 1859. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after Sept. 2. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, Broadway, PUNTON'S, No. 49 6th-av., and at the School. The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys from a distance to and from the School. Parents unacquainted with this institution are referred to the following among the one hundred and fifty well known patrons of it:
The Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., J. C. Ferrenter, M. D., Hon. Wm. J. Bacon, Hy. Louis T. Harrison, Hon. Henry P. Davies, Hon. Fred. L. Talcott, Rev. Wm. Tracker, Mr. Ferdinand Pulver, Joel R. Poinsett, Esq., Mr. E. B. Hawthorne, Joseph Webster, M. D., Mr. Jerry Orphan, A. N. Gunn, M. D., &c., &c., &c.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., | Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., |

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 12th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A.M., Principal.

MORNING AND HOURLY TUITION.—AN English lady, (daughter of a merchant of Liverpool,) qualified by experience and education, wishes to make engagements for the coming season. Thorough instruction in either English, French, music, singing, guitar, or drawing; is a first-class musician—studied under masters in London and Paris. References given. Address TALENT, at Crowen's, Bookseller, No. 699 Broadway.

MISS RAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 5th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of M. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. P. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. H. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE HAMILTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—165th-st., between 2d and 3d ave., the Rev. WILLIAM J. TROTT, A. M., Rector. The Fall Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Long experience in the work of Education enables the Rector to guarantee to his patrons a thorough, systematic and complete preparation of their sons for Mercantile pursuits or a College course.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE MA A. FLOTRON.) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.
References—Bishop Potter, of New-York; S. H. Tyng, D. D., New-York; A. D. Gillette, D. D., New-York; John C. Appleton, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who wish to be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute,) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.
Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. F. M. W. REDFIELD.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND MRS. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., or $300, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day-school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. COBNWALL, No. 769 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

MISS DELANEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, No. 5 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 6. A few pupils will be received in the family to board and to be educated in the English branches, with French and music included, for $350 per annum, pabable quarterly in advance.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentleman instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 113 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 6. Mrs. Duren will be at home from Sept. 1 to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

MRS. ARSCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 31 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 183 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
E. C. BEECHER.

MRS. GRILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. G. at her residence Nos. 9 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 23d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUIRA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 23 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 12.

MR. AND MADAME CRUSY'S FRENCH and English boarding-school for young ladies, at Nos. 307 and 309 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will re open, as usual, on the 7th of September.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 128 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., re-opens Sept. 12.
M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGlISH School, No 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS DIETZ WILL RE-OPEN HER DAY and Boarding School on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 31 East 20th-st. Terms moderate.

MISSES ROHE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 32 West 32d-st., near 6th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 38th and 37th sts. Term begins Sept. 12. B. A. SMITH, Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

INSTRUCTION

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 16th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its thirty-ninth year, re-opens on MONDAY, September 5, with every advantage for the education of youth, both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of the ablest and most experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University, and to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Forbes, Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; Rev. Messrs. Sommers, Jocelyn, Imbrie, Lillie and S. H. Ipsen; Ex-Mayor Westerfelt and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, B. F. Butterworth, Robert Carter, Thomas M. Stanford, &c.
Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution and procure circulars. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

CUMMINGS'
School of Design, No. 59 East 12th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils.

MISHAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMercy-park, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully announces her friends and the public, that having been request ed by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, and as the boys of vacation is peculiarly unfavorable to her scholars, she will defer her reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.
Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and she trusts increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, refined, Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 26th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils, and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute as eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

HOME SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14. English, mathematical and classical courses, the French and German languages, together with piano and singing, thoroughly taught. Discipline parental, yet firm. For circulars, address Dr. E. A. SIKKER, Principal, or call at Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s, No. 127 William-st., New-York, where the Principal may usually be found every Saturday morning from 9 to 11.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a Junior department. For details and references see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ACADEMY OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, arithmetic, algebra &c. There are thousands of persons in our business community, who aspire to become good penmen and correct book keepers, &c. To such we would refer to Mr. FAINE, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing lessons $2 for 16 lessons.

FRENCH HOME EDUCATION.—PARENTS desirous that their children should receive at home the same thorough instruction as if they were in the best schools of Paris and Geneva, will hear of a competent French instructress by addressing Miss WAGNER, No. 74 West 23d-st. German, Italian and Spanish also taught by the same lady, who speaks English correctly.

LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Institute, No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton place admits only boys under 16 years of age; the younger boys under the special direction of Madame Lespinasse. English taught by two professors English by birth and education. Reopens 6th of September.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 826 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. GIBERTET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 12. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 566 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

LINNÆAN HILL SEMINARY, FLUSHING, L. I., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 1.—For Circulars, please address the Principal, M. E. CHASE. Refers to Isaac Peck, Flushing; Samuel Willetts, No. 303 Pearl-st., New-York.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins-place, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 6. For circulars apply to
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRAND-VAL'S French Boarding and Day School, Collegiate and Commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I. R—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOP

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) AT 10½ O'CLOCK, [illegible] of the entire rich and costly Furniture, [illegible] Rosewood Piano-Forte, superb Paintings, [illegible] Rosewood Parlor Suites, &c., contained in the [illegible] residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th [illegible]-avs., all of which is in perfect order, having [illegible] little used, and will positively be sold, without [illegible], embracing over four hundred lots of everything [illegible] for a magnificently-furnished house, consisting [illegible] three elegant rosewood parlor suites, two of [illegible] covered in rich crimson brocatel, elegantly [illegible] and cosein silk velvet, two rosewood marble-top [illegible], with mirror fronts, rosewood centre, pier and [illegible] tables, four large mantel and pier mirrors, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, silk and lace curtains, Turkish [illegible] and lounges to match, reception chairs in medal-[illegible].

[illegible] 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, [illegible] with pearl, used but three months, with the war-[illegible] for two years, large collection of beautiful oil [illegible] marble groups, statuary, mantel vases, including [illegible] the Seasons, Venus at the Bath, the Amazons, &c. [illegible] French secretary, rich carpets through-[illegible] the house, clocks, with every variety of rosewood [illegible] furniture, marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, 20 [illegible] hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood wardrobes, [illegible] doors, French toilet sets, extension dining [illegible] dining-room furniture to match, marble-[illegible] sideboard, arm chairs, two superior sofa bedsteads, [illegible] China, silver-ware, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory [illegible] cutlery, oil cloths, portable heaters, stair car-[illegible] a large variety of handsome mahogany furni-[illegible] enumerated, all of which will be sold at 10½ [illegible] precisely, without regard to weather.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AT AUCTION. [illegible] LAND & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, [illegible] at their salesroom, No. 180 Broadway, [illegible] of HEAVY and SHELF GOODS in lots to suit [illegible] and Western Jobbing Trade.

ALSO,

[illegible] SAMPLE CARDS of Sheffield Pocket Knives, [illegible], Scissors, Razors, &c., superior to any ever [illegible] at auction. Catalogues and samples now ready.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHING. BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES. 3,000 GARMENTS OF FALL CLOTHING will be sold without reserve, ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, At No. 119 Broadway, By WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers. SALE PEREMPTORY FOR CASH.

J. W. FORBES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAG-[illegible] rosewood and mahogany household furniture, [illegible] French wer and mantel mirrors, velvet car-[illegible] oil paintings, rich silver ware, &c. J. [illegible] will sell, by catalogue, THIS DAY, [illegible] at 10½ o'clock, the entire superb contents [illegible] residence No. 318 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., con-[illegible] of costly solid rosewood parlor suites, covered with [illegible] tapestry of various styles, solid rosewood pier, [illegible] centre tables of the most exquisite carvings, rose-[illegible], fancy tables, inlaid with pearl, elegant re-[illegible] chairs in satin, Turkish easy chairs, in moquet [illegible], large French plate pier and mantel mir-[illegible] and lace window curtains, elegant land-[illegible] shades, rich China and marble vases, magnificent [illegible] 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid with pearl; [illegible] carpets, bronzes, clocks, rich and costly parian or-[illegible], oil paintings, comprising a great variety of sub-[illegible] by eminent foreign artists; rosewood dining-room [illegible], extension table, dining and arm chairs, score [illegible] elegant and costly China tea and dinner sets, crys-[illegible] glassware, magnificent silver tea set, cake baskets, [illegible] spoons, forks, goblets, salvers, ivory balance [illegible] cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bu-[illegible] and washstands to match, en suite; French China [illegible] sets, pure hair mattresses, rosewood chamber [illegible] hair cloth, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, [illegible] lounges, couch bed; also, bedroom suites, ingrain [illegible], mirrors, engravings, hall stand, velvet stair [illegible], stair rods, oil-cloths, &c.; also, all the basement [illegible], which embraces a large and desirable assort-[illegible] of common crockery, glass ware, knives and forks, [illegible] utensils, &c. The entire furniture of the above [illegible] in excellent condition and of superior manufac-[illegible] having been in use but a short time, thus affording [illegible] opportunity to housekeepers seldom met with. Sale [illegible].

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY G. EVANS [illegible] sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock all the fur-[illegible] in the private residence No. 145 West 24th st., [illegible] 8th-av., consisting of suites of parlor furniture, cov-[illegible] in brocade and velvet, 7 octave rosewood piano-[illegible] pearl inlaid, etageres, centre and side tables, mir-[illegible] paintings, vases, carpets, &c.; dining-room exten-[illegible] table, buffet arm chairs, &c.; dinner and tea sets, [illegible] fine cut glass ware, silver-plated casters, forks, [illegible] &c. Bedrooms—rosewood and mahogany bu-[illegible], bedsteads, washstands, commodes, sofas, rockers, [illegible] mirrors, carpets, clocks, mattresses, bolsters and [illegible], &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERB HOUSE-HOLD furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on [illegible] Sept. 4, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. [illegible], consisting in part of ten suites of parlor [illegible] in brocade, brocatel and hair cloth, of beauti-[illegible] designs and superior workmanship, chamber suites [illegible], mahogany enameled and oak, dining room, [illegible] library and office furniture well assorted, Turkish [illegible], rockers, toilet sets, vases, clocks, plated [illegible], mattresses, &c., offering a very complete [illegible] of most articles necessary for genteel house-[illegible], and worthy the notice of buyers, as the sale is [illegible].

GEO. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—REGULAR SALE DAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.—GEO. NICHOLS, Auc-[illegible] Salesroom No. 4 Cortlandt-st. The catalogue [illegible] FRIDAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock, embraces a full [illegible] of household and office furniture, carpets, [illegible] velvet rugs, oil-paintings, glass, China and S. [illegible] cutlery, vases, wardrobes, bookcases, parlor [illegible] and easy chairs, tables, etageres, side-[illegible], &c., which will be sold to the highest bid-[illegible] without reserve. Catalogues on the morning of [illegible].

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

J. W. HUNT WILL SELL TO-MORROW, [illegible] Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious [illegible] No. 26 Nassau st., a very desirable assort-[illegible] of Furniture, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Mirrors, Clocks, Cutlery, Crockery, Fancy Goods, Silver plated Ware &c., &c., &c. [illegible] positive. Catalogues ready morning of sale. [illegible] carefully packed on the premises for shipping.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, [illegible] o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 26 Nassau-st., [illegible] articles of English sterling silver: one fish [illegible], two gravy spoons, 2 gravy ladles, 4 table [illegible], 1 pair sugar tongs, 24 forks, 14 spoons; also, 2 [illegible] and chains, 1 pair cuff-pins, 1 diamond ring, [illegible] do., 1 ruby do., 1 scarf pin, 1 pen and pencil [illegible] VAN WAGONER & REED, attorneys [illegible].

JOHN B. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRENCH TINNED WARE. [illegible] B. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on FRIDAY, [illegible], at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., (in ad-[illegible] the usual assortment of hardware,) 8 cases as-[illegible] French tinned ware, viz.: ladles, skimmers, [illegible] and basting spoons, forks, saucepans, wash-[illegible], fry-pans, cups, &c., &c., slightly damaged.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND [illegible] (postponed from Wednesday,) by RICH-[illegible] WHITING, on FRIDAY, Sept. 3, at 10½ [illegible] at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale [illegible] a general assortment of seasonable goods [illegible] from the manufacturers. Sale without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 [illegible]-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' [illegible] EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and [illegible] private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See [illegible].

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

[illegible] MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855. [illegible] OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS, [illegible] to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges [illegible]. [illegible] magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG [illegible] the United States, has been adopted by the most em-[illegible] of Europe and America: Mlle. Wells, Liszt, [illegible], Vilmore, &c., &c. Price $100, $125, $250, $300 and $375. A descriptive circular sent to any address on applica-[illegible] to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 31 Dey-st. [illegible] of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: [illegible] instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

[illegible] AND MELODEONS OF SUPERI-[illegible] at great bargains. Second hand pianos at [illegible] extremely low prices, $25, $35, $40, $60, $75, [illegible], $125, $140, $150 and $160. Second hand [illegible] from $30 and upwards. One of the largest [illegible] of music in the United States. Musical instru-[illegible] and merchandise of all kinds at the lowest [illegible] Pianos and melodeons for rent and for [illegible] payments. HORACE WATERS, agent, [illegible].

[illegible] PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS [illegible], new and second hand, for sale or [illegible] at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for [illegible] with plush top and iron screw, [illegible] only $5 to each; every sheet music and [illegible] publication issued in the United States, con-[illegible] wholesale or retail. New music issued [illegible] GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

[illegible] NEWTON & BRADBURY'S NO. [illegible] near Broadway, have a splendid as-[illegible] of their celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, [illegible] with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Pur-[illegible] in want of a superior instrument will find it for [illegible] interest to call.

[illegible] MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE [illegible] STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 [illegible], near Broadway, New-York, have always re-[illegible] the first premium where and whenever in compe-[illegible] with the best makers of Boston, New-York, [illegible] and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for [illegible]. Prices moderate.

[illegible] CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT GRAND [illegible] carved rosewood piano, four round [illegible] full tone; made by one of the best makers [illegible] cost $650; been used a few months; will [illegible] great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 [illegible].

[illegible] PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BAR-[illegible], manufacturers, No. 345 Bleecker-st., offer a [illegible] elegant assortment, with all modern improve-[illegible] at greatly reduced prices. Also, superior second-[illegible] pianos low for cash.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD [illegible] forte, new, [illegible] exceedingly fine tone and [illegible] warranted, will be sold at a very great bar-[illegible] second-hand piano taken in exchange, by AL-[illegible], No. 153 West Broadway.

[illegible] (SUCCESSORS TO [illegible]) [illegible] Manufacturers [illegible] Broadway, where a full [illegible] exclusively of [illegible].

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE, No. 45 WALL-st., (Phoenix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 45 Wall-st., Phoenix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, Nos. 72 and 80 Broadway, New-York. Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., L. C. [illegible], Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. RIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London. For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, issue CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, MERCANTILE CREDITS, for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,

And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. Von Baur & Co., New-York.

SWERNY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., BANKERS, WASHINGTON, D. C. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York, Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 312, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 439, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,306, 1,316—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each; and 529, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 639, 646, 661, 680, 730, 772, 820, 833, 855, 868, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 920, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,163, 1,181, 1,205, 1,322—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.

NATHANIEL THAYER, LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.

Boston, July 30, 1858.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.

UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.

Test, AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.

The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the Banking House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.

FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, WILLIAM A. JUDD. } Receivers.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for. Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1858.

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the Mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Artisans' Bank, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York.

$8.000 TO $30.000 WANTED ON BOND and Mortgage on real estate in the lower Wards of this City. Persons having either of the sums to invest, will be satisfactorily secured, or the property will be sold to them at a fair price. Title perfect. Address B. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale, in sums to suit purchasers, by M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000. This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. B. SWORDS,	J. G. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY. NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000.—A STAPLE MANUFACTURING business with good connection, together with lease for a term of years, of very desirable premises, including dwelling, office and workroom, for sale for the above amount; one of the concern will take an interest if desired, or will remain with the purchaser for a time to introduce him to customers, &c. Address W. M. S., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—$3,000 OR $4,000.—IN A first-class flouring mill, all new and in good running order; one of the best locations in Western New-York for Fall and Winter business; railroad running close by the mill. A rare chance will be given to a suitable man. For further particulars call at No. 15 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A SHIP CHANDLERY STOCK AND Fixtures, in a desirable location. Has been established for more than twelve years, and doing a good business. For further particulars, address THOMPSON, Box 150 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

$1.000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men, as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 32 Appleton Building.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR VICINITY, THE whole or part of a factory, capable of accommodating from 25 to 50 workmen, provided with power and shafting. Address "Power," Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 424 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c., Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st. up stairs.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by C. B. MENDUM, No. 16 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......$130
Second Cabin Passage......75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......$110
Second Cabin Passage......60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New-York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York, Wed'ay, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.		From Havre and Southampton for New-York.	
NORTH STAR..Sat..Sept. 11		WEDNESDAY......Sept. 29	
VANDERBILT..Sat..Sept. 25		WEDNESDAY......Oct. 13	

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL..........Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Oct. 2	Oct. 30.	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons. Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $90; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $35. Certificates issued for passage from Europe. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND. THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises six powerful steamships, among which are the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The next steamer due is the PACIFIC, and will be dispatched about the middle of September, of which due notice will be given. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class....$90 | Second class....$50 | Third-class....$30

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, GALWAY, AND ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

Through TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL PASSAGE OFFICE, 86 South st. By Steamships and Sailing Packets, as under:

Packet-ship DANIEL WEBSTER, for London, Sept. 4th.
Packet-ship JAS. FOSTER, JR., for Liverpool Sept. 10th.
Steamship EDINBURGH, for Glasgow, Sept. 8th.
Steamship CITY OF BALTIMORE, Liverpool, Sept. 9th.
Steamship NORTH STAR, for London and Continent, Sept. 11th.
Steamship PACIFIC, for Galway, about Sept. 15th.

In either of which steamships or sailing packets, passage can be engaged, either to or from at the lowest possible rates. Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. For further particulars, apply to TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South-st., New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ———, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.—NOTICE.—Passengers per the clipper bark VICKERY, are requested to have their baggage on board at Pier No. 6 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, 1858, at 1 o'clock P. M. She has accommodations for 3 first and 4 second-cabin passengers left. Apply immediately to L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. I. CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. U. S. Mail Line of Side-wheel Steamships. THROUGH IN 48 HOURS.

The Steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave from the stream on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freights will be received on Pier No. 4 North River, commencing this day. Boots, shoes and hats, will be taken at 10 cents per foot; dry goods, 12 cents; all other freights at regular tariff rates.

For passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Through tickets to Florida and the following places may be had on application as above: To Montgomery, $29; to Atlanta, $23; to Augusta, $20.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 4th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. A. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $28; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $25; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPERS TO CHARLESTON PER steamship COLUMBIA are hereby notified to have their bills of lading signed by 11 o'clock on day of sailing, THURSDAY, Sept. 9, as none will be signed after that hour. SPOFFORD, TILLESTON & CO.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE. The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new and splendid steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE. Leave

Harlem.	Peck-slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
2 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way. FARE 6 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FIRST-CLASS OFFICE furniture, such as desk, table, chairs. Oak preferred, and but little used. Address K. Y. X., Box No. 104, *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858. *From New-York.*

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT. Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven, and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Captain H. B. PARKER, In connection with the LAURA, Will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Sept. 1, for R. B. and P. B. 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, for O. H. and R. B. 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, for R. B. and P. B. 9 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 3, for R. B. and P. B. 10 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4, for R. B. and P. B. 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 5, for R. B. and P. B. 6½ A. M.

LEAVE RED BANK.

Wednesday, Sept. 1, from R. B. and P. B. 11 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, from P. B. 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, from R. B. and P. B. 12 M.
Friday, Sept. 3, from R. B. and P. B. 1 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4, from R. B. and P. B. 5½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 5, from R. B. and P. B. 5½ P. M.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BENSON, BROWER & Co., 179 West-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank, and intermediate landings. The new and favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE will run as follows, from pier foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 31, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 31, 12 M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 2, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.

FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG Branch, Pleasure Bay, and Ocean Port. The well-known steamer LONG BRANCH will

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 2, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 3, 9 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 3, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4, 5½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4, 4½ P. M.	

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT; HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT ROBINSON-ST.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 31, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 31, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 2, 12½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4, 6 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 5, 6½ A. M.	

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock, and Branch Port, without charge. Ker's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT FOR HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11¼. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

FARE TO NEW-HAVEN, 50 CENTS—BERTHS FREE.—The steamer ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip every day, at 3 P. M. The TRAVELER every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE for Hartford every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Freight forwarded by New-Haven Steamers and Railroad to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent. RICHARD PECK, Agent New-Haven Steamer Co.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6¼ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 3:15 A. M.; returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY FIFTY cents. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, East River, *every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRI*DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Pier foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858. Trains leave the Dépot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at 6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations. Trains leave Dépot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners: 12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to......$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to......5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to......5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 29, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger Train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M., and Albany at 5 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 5:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On Monday next, Aug. 30, a change of Time table will take place. For particulars, see small bills and advertisements. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD — LEAVES South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:

For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.

For River Head, daily, at 3:30 P. M.; express to Jerusalem.

Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., arriving at 2 P. M.; returning, leave Greenport at 4 P. M.; reach Brooklyn at 9 P. M.

For other trains, see *Express, Evening Post*, Brooklyn papers and large bills.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADEPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line, Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:25, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at JOHN J. LEVY'S, Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory, Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRESCRIPTION—R. D. HAMMOND [illegible], pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first [illegible] Surgeon living,) and of Professors Gardner [illegible] and Mott, of this City, continues the practice of [illegible] Specialty, at No. 40 Bleecker-st., [illegible] Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the [illegible] System effectually treated, including [illegible] &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and [illegible] by letter. Office hours, from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. J. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last twenty-seven years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C. where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in the City. N. B.—See his diplomas, in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon, a sure guarantee against deception.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emission, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 33 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, in $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. JUDD, No. 333 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 187 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms, but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHEA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhea, *Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders.* It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the ANTIDOTE is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price, $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent cure of private diseases. Sure cure, his Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, price $1. Remember, all you afflicted, that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel that Richard is himself again. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, second floor; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. No charge for consultations. Afflicted, call without delay. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices, No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway.

Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES incident to females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS, author of "The Female's Friend in Need." The Ladies' Private Circular and Marriage Calendar sent per letter free, except double postage. Address Dr. DUBOIS, No. 56 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE. THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES, IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. Hunter's Vade Mecum gives Ricord's, Velpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division-st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction every 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. Hunter, where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. Hunter has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured. A word to the wise is sufficient.

DENTISTRY.

S. W. JUDSON, DENTIST, HAS RETURNED home, and will be pleased to see and wait upon his friends and the public in any department of the dental art, at his office, No. 113 9th-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE PATENT CARBON PAINT FROM COAL.—This valuable paint is unequaled in beauty, economy and durability, for ships, iron work, machinery, japaning of leather and metals, roofing, and general house-painting. Compared with lampblack it dries quicker, endures far greater heat, and as a preservative against corrosion is unequaled by any paint in the world. It is a pure and beautiful black, a remarkably quick dryer, mixes readily in all colors, and consumes but one-fifth the oil that lampblack requires.

MAURICE WURTS & CO., Carbondale, Penn.
G. WURTS, Jr., Agent, No. 134 Water-st., New-York.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—No. 165 Washington-st., manufacturers of the oxide of zinc, zinc paints and pig iron. H. AITKIN, President. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 209 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams.........	12c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams.........	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders.........	7½c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders.........	8½c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon.........	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. per lb. extra.

Mess Pork, $17.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE—A VERY superior family horse, suitable for a physician; will stand without hitching, perfectly gentle, is good looking, and travels well. Can be seen at Kingsley's stables, Franklin-st., below Church.

LIGHT WAGONS FOR THE ROAD—Which cannot be surpassed for style, weight and strength. Price, $100 and $110 each. Dealers would do well to call and examine our wagons. SHEPHERD & TITUS, Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE—A ROAN HORSE, EIGHT YEARS old, perfectly sound and kind. Sold for want of use. Inquire at BOGARDUS' stable, No. 226 Hudson st., or at No. 137 Cedar-st.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, &c., 7 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—ORANGE COUNTY.—SUSAN A. WELLER, JANE WELLER, ENOCH N. FLAGLER and MARY P. FLAGLER against HERONIMUS WELLER, JOHN W. WELLER, Mary Jane [illegible], Charles Osbourne, Margaret Osbourne, Sarah Sherman, and others and the heirs of Anna M. McLeland and the heirs of Peter Weller, names unknown.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in the village of Newburg, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 1, 1858.

MONELL & SCOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the County Clerk of Orange County, at Goshen, in said County, on the 9th day of June, 1858.

au6-law6wF MONELL & SCOTT, Plffs' Att'ys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, Banker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY PALMER, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next, (1859.) Dated, New-York, the 31st day of August, 1858.

EDWIN A. OELRICHS, HENRY PALMER, HENRY MEIGS, Jr. } Executors, &c.

s3-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES HARVEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEX. McCUE, No. 9 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the fourth day of January next.—Dated June 28, 1858.

CATHARINE HARVEY, ALEXANDER McCUE, EDWARD HARVEY, } Executors.

jy2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 26, 1858.

au28-law6mF JAMES SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, No. 122 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of July, 1858.

HANNAH KRAUTH, Administratrix.

jy16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NOEL J. BECAR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the office of NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the city of Brooklyn on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated March 25, 1858.

ap9-law6mF* DEBORAH C. BECAR, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next. Dated, New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.

WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, EDWARD S. CLARK, HENRY J. CLARK. } Executors.

aug20-law6M

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER FITZSIMMONS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his store No. 61 James st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated April 26, 1858.

ap30-law6mF* JOHN LYNCH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MASON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his house at Yonkers, Westchester County, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 25, 1858.

PAUL MASTIN, Administrator.

mh19-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. CHAMBERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1858.

ap9-law6mF JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Admin'r.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNder the firm of ARMOUR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

PAUL ARMOUR, A. W. ARMOUR.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the general Commission and Lumber business on his own account at No. 114 Water-st. PAUL ARMOUR.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of R. B. MANNION & CO. has been, this day, dissolved by mutual consent.

R. B. MANNION, W. BORROWE, Jr.

August 31, 1858.

R. B. Mannion remains at No. 49 Exchange-place, and will continue the business.

W. Borrowe, Jr., has removed to No. 51 William-st.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., Railway Agents and Bankers, No. 44 Exchange-place.

MR. GILEAD A. SMITH BECOMES THIS day a member of our firm, the style of which will be unchanged. M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

Referring to the above in addition to our former business, we are now prepared to attend to the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and other securities, at the Board of Brokers or by private negotiation.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNder the firm of ERWIN & BLOODGOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ANDREW ERWIN, ANDREW D. BLOODGOOD.

AUG. 31, 1858.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO., EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st., Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st., New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office at New-York.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

PRIME ANTHRACITE COAL, DELIVERED FREE OF CARTAGE AT RETAIL AT $4 50 PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS.

The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated BLACK HEATH and hard BROAD MOUNTAIN and PRIME RED ASH COALS, for FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES AND STOVES, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.

ALSO, BEST LIVERPOOL

Cannel Coal at......$12 [illegible]
Orrel Coal......10 [illegible]

per chaldron, expressly selected for family use, screened from yard, and delivered free of cartage.

Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, C. S. SWAIN, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 16th-st., East River; at No. [illegible] West 23d-st.; and at the drug store of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

GEO. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

COAL $4 50.—FAMILIES LAYING IN THEIR supply can have the best quality of stove, range, grate and furnace coal, screened from under cover, at $4 50 per ton, delivered from yards corner King and Greenwich-sts., No. 53 Canal st., near Allen, and No. 137 Duane-st., and 46th-st., near 11th-av.

MATTHEW CLINTON.

COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, direct from the most approved mines, Locust Mountain, Wilkesbarre, and Red Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or applying to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

[illegible]

Mass Meeting in the Ninth Congressional District.

SPEECH OF JOHN W. FORNEY.

The Policy of Mr. Buchanan Sharply Reviewed.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN B. HASKIN.

THE PRESIDENT'S FORFEITED PLEDGES.

A public meeting was held yesterday, irrespective of party, in Tarrytown, Westchester County, to indorse the course of the Hon. John B. Haskin, of the Ninth Congressional District, in relation to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Arrangements were made for the assemblage to convene in [illegible] the Atlantic Hotel, in a beautiful and elevated place, from whence glimpses of the Hudson could be seen through the fruit and other trees by which it was surrounded.

The meeting was called at 12 o'clock, but the fact that the time fixed upon was too near the dinner hour, and the effect of bringing the multitude away [illegible]. At that time, the boat from New-York, which left Amos-street, at 10 o'clock, arrived with over a hundred people. These, together with hundreds from the various portions of the District, soon began to crowd around the stand. There were [illegible] circumstances which had a great tendency to lessen the numbers which otherwise would undoubtedly have been present. The Cable Carnival in New-York had almost surfeited the people with sight-seeing and public gatherings; and the lowering clouds with which the day dawned, prevented many from coming. But nearly all who were present were men of standing and influence in their various communities, and probably represented as much political power as any meeting that has for years been held in this portion of the State.

At 2 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Hon. A. B. Tappan, and proceeded to organize, by the election of the following named gentlemen as officers:

President—William Cauldwell.
Vice Presidents:
F. P. James, of Putnam County.
Nathaniel Travis, of Putnam County.
John Wood, of Rockland County.
Silas Seymour, of Rockland County.
Robert P. Getty, of Westchester County.
Joseph H. Godwin, of Westchester County.
John J. Clapp, of Westchester County.
Albert Seacom, of Westchester County.
Henry Wood, of Westchester County.
John T. Haight of Westchester County.
Secretaries.—Bernard Waters, A. Risley French, [illegible] Ferris, Jr., Robert Wilson, and J. H. Platt.

The President took the Chair, and read the call for the meeting, which was as follows:

"*Anti-Lecompton and Anti-Corruption Vindication of the Sovereignty of the People.*

'Come as the winds come when forests are rended,
Come as the waves come when navies are stranded.'

Ninth Congressional District. A grand mass meeting of the people of Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties, without any distinction of party, will be held at Tarrytown, on Thursday, Sept. 2, 1858, at 12 o'clock, noon, to indorse the course of the Hon. John B. Haskin, and to renominate him as the People's candidate for Congress."

The address and resolutions were then read:

The following Committee was appointed in each County, to take such measures as promised to secure the successful result of the canvass, and the reelection of their candidate by a largely increased majority:

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Joseph H. Godwin,	John R. Fraser,
Lewis C. Platt,	Leeman B. Tripp,
H. D. Robertson,	John McBrair,
Henry Wood.	

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Frederick P. James,	George F. Sherman,
John G. Miller.	

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

John H. Stephens,	Conner Creney, Jr.,
Alexander Davison,	Edward Pye.

On motion the address and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Colonel John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, was then introduced amid tremendous cheering and applause. He proceeded to address the meeting as follows:

COLONEL FORNEY'S SPEECH.

Fellow-citizens: I feel gratified in being permitted to appear before you as one to participate in the ceremony which has just been announced, the nomination, as the People's candidate, of one of those tribunes who stood up during the late exciting session of Congress for an undying principle. I am gratified, further, my fellow countrymen, in being able to bear, here in your presence, my personal tribute to the courage, the independence, and the consistency of the gentleman whom you have thus formally placed before the people for reelection. [Applause.]

Having taken some part in the controversy which is not yet closed, and having been present when various attempts were made to close it, at the seat of the Federal Government, I saw Mr. Haskin; I saw him tried, not only by the frowns and the threats of power, but its blandishments, too, and there never was a moment, from the beginning to the end of that struggle, in which that man quailed or faltered. It required upon his part uncommon courage, sustaining the peculiar personal relations that he did towards the Executive, to resist these combined influences. It required great independence, and great self-denial to tear himself loose from those with whom he had been thus closely associated. And more than all, it required that he should keep a constant watch over himself, in that great political centre where public virtue is constantly being sapped, where the public man is constantly in danger of being betrayed into the hands of his enemies. It required on his part that he should bear himself well; not only that he should be able to resist the influences of power, but to be able to stand without suspicion. [Applause.] He came from a district which had not only given him a large plurality, but which had given to Mr. Buchanan a decisive vote. And to no man more, I fancy, has Mr. Buchanan been more indebted than to Mr. Haskin, for the manner in which the Democratic party in this vicinity rolled up the vote that gave to the Democratic candidate, in 1856, his entire success. His personal devotion to the character of the President, the fact that the President reciprocated all the devotion, or pretended to reciprocate all the devotion which Mr. Haskin himself manifested, rendered him, of all men, the man upon whom the President might rely in conducting the affairs of the Government at the Federal Capital. He did not go to Washington to betray a principle. He did not go to Washington to direct the candidate of his choice. He saw this Administration, which he had thus toiled to elect, clothed with four years of power, with unbounded patronage, presided over, as I have said, by his personal friend, and a Cabinet filled with gentlemen towards whom he bore the most intimate relations. What reason, then, had he to do any other than right? What inducement was there, upon the part of Mr. Haskin, to take any other than an honest course? I therefore say, my fellow-citizens, that you do well to present him before his constituents for another trial. Yes, you not only do well, but you would have done ill if you had not done so. And I say now that when the time comes when a public man in the North is not sustained, after having done what this man has done; when the time comes when the people of this or of any congressional district shall refuse to do honor to such a man, then we shall have become in these regions a race of cowards and of slaves. [Cheers and applause.]

I must be a little personal, fellow-citizens, because, appearing before you as I do, I am impelled, if not compelled, to revert to a portion of the political history in which I have borne a prominent part. My relations to the present Executive of the United States began with my early boyhood. From a time long before I became a voter, when I was his intimate, confidant and friend in early youth, down to the present hour, or rather down to a period one year ago, I sustained towards Mr. Buchanan relations not only of intimacy, but of more than intimacy. Had he been my father, if his blood ran in my veins, I could not have been more devotedly attached to him. I believe that that sentiment of affection was reciprocated. We had tried, in our good old State of Pennsylvania, for many years, to elect this gentleman to the Presidency. It fell to my lot, born in the County in which he grew to manhood, in the County where he read law, in the County where he still has his residence, and where he says he expects to die, knowing him thus well, it fell to my lot to do a great deal of hard work incident to the fulfillment of the aspirations of the man himself and the wishes of his friends. In 1844 we went to the city of Baltimore instructed to go for a distinguished citizen of your State, Mr. Van Buren. But owing to the publication of the celebrated Texas letter, the Democrats of Pennsylvania, as is well known, concluded that Mr. Van Buren had forfeited the confidence of the Democratic Party, and that it became us to present our own favored citizen for that high office. We did so, and we failed. But still in 1848 we reappeared upon the scene with our fellow-citizen, and there the friends of Mr. Van Buren, in this State, repaid us in kind for the good turn we had served them four years before. [Laughter.] Undaunted, we continued to organize, and in 1852 we reappeared upon the same scene with our favorite and friend, and were again defeated. That seemed to be the last chance, the last shot—if I may be permitted to use the expression—in the locker. But Mr. Buchanan was appointed by President Pierce, in 1853, to fill the high and important station of Minister to England; and while there he was removed from the scenes of domestic politics, and quietly and observantly watched the progress of events at home, pending and succeeding the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line. Mr. Buchanan had been known for his attachment to that line. In 1819, while a student at law, Mr. Buchanan had attended a meeting at Lancaster, Penn., in which he denounced it. But, subsequently, in 1847, he came out in his celebrated Bucks County letter, and stated that the only way to settle the slavery question was to run that line to the Pacific, so as to secure to the North and the South the benefit upon each side of it, as proposed by its original friends. Therefore it was that, while at a foreign court, absent from his own country, his name became peculiarly the name to which the American people looked as the name which would lead the Democratic party to victory. Again his Democratic friends of Pennsylvania moved forward. We saw the time had come when our candidate and champion could be presented to the people. We repaired to Cincinnati. All home rivalry had been extinguished. The bitterness growing out of the repeal of the Missouri line, and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill had removed from the field all other candidates, so we thought. The Cass men and the Dallas men in Pennsylvania made common cause to present this gentleman for nomination. When we reached Cincinnati the first thing that appeared was this: The South, the extreme South, had resolved upon Mr. Buchanan's annihilation. They saw in him a type of the moderate conservative sentiment. They saw in him, for the first time, a public man who, having been absent from the country, and therefore unconnected and disconnected from the existing rivalries of the day, would be compelled from his position to do justice to the Northern feeling and to extinguish sectionalism. They did not trust him upon the issue of the day. He was not a good enough Kansas-Nebraska man for them, and they fought it, as the records of that Convention will show, during five long days, with a bitterness and animosity such as political conventions have hardly seen. He was the only man to rescue the Democratic party from defeat. He was the only man to prevent the election of a Republican. He was the only man who could carry Pennsylvania, and upon the contest in that State did the entire tide of battle turn. From your own State a singular disposition was manifested in certain quarters, in those quarters where now this disease of Lecomptonism rages most furiously. From those quarters Mr. Buchanan received nothing but coldness and contempt. But we nominated him. We returned to Pennsylvania after that time, joyous in having achieved our long desired wishes; and when we returned there we came with the full and confident hope that there would be no difficulty in electing a man whose nature was believed to be so conservative, whose character was believed to be so prudent, and whose entire record was so national and constitutional. At that time, I believe, the Republicans themselves abandoned the campaign—they looked to his nomination as their death-blow. They looked around in vain for a candidate, but found none. But there is no necessity for spinning out these details to unnecessary length. But later, however, we was brought on a series of excitements such as, I believe, were never before witnessed in our country. By the middle of August the campaign became more than doubtful. And why did it become doubtful? Because the people of the North had been stirred; because the opinion of the North had been stirred to its deepest depths, by the excesses of the Pro-Slavery minority, backed by the Federal power in the Territory of Kansas. That was the only question. It was not the Ostend Conference. It was not the Pacific Railroad. It was nothing but the single issue, shall the people of Kansas be permitted to dispose of their own affairs in their own way? Shall they vote upon all their domestic institutions, not slavery alone, but shall they vote upon all their domestic institutions, unmolested by the bayonets of the Administration on the one hand, and the presence of a band of foreign marauders upon the other? No man felt more deeply in reference to Kansas than Mr. Buchanan. No man talked more freely about it. In his letter of acceptance, and in the speech which he delivered to the committee appointed by the National Convention, to inform him of his nomination—and I was present in his parlor in Lancaster when he received them—he laid stress upon the great principle, that the will of the majority of the people of that Territory should prevail. Why, he said to me a thousand times—the South must vote for me; it is Fremont or Buchanan; they must go for me; the North must be secured, and the only way to secure the North is to convince them that when I go into the Presidential chair, I will do right to the people of Kansas. I am now sixty-six years of age. I have reached that time of life when I have no ambition for a re-election, or if I have, the only way to secure it, is to be strong with my people at home. I have watched this struggle from my quiet retreat in London. I have seen what I conceive to be the mistakes of others. I am not responsible for the administration of President Pierce; therefore, I will inaugurate a new system; I will show to these gentlemen that a Pennsylvania President will stand firm to the pledges of a Pennsylvania gentleman and a Pennsylvania Democrat. Now, fellow-citizens, in that letter of acceptance, if you will refer to it—it is not necessary for me to produce it here—you will find that he stated distinctly that the people of the Territory of Kansas should be protected in the sacred right of suffrage, unawed by any influence whatever, and that the will of the majority should prevail.

We went into the canvass. It fell to my lot to be at the head of the State Democratic Committee of Pennsylvania. All my affections were in that State; all the emotions of my nature, physical and mental, were enlisted on the side of the candidate she had presented. His whole career, his character, my personal attachment and the sincere devotion I felt for him, his family, his cause, and all about him, made me so anxious for him to succeed, that I indulge in no vain expression of speech when I say to you that I would have forfeited my life for him. My devotion for him knew no bounds. Day and night, night and day, I toiled in that campaign. And there are those here to-day from my own State who will bear witness to the fact when I say that all my own resources, all my fortune, my every exertion, every aid that could be enlisted, was enlisted to produce the final result. And above all others in that campaign was the great principle of popular sovereignty. [Applause.] That was the standard which marshaled the way. That was the shibboleth—that was the war cry. From Lake Erie to the Delaware River—from Pittsburg to Philadelphia—in every village and town in the State—everywhere that I could induce a pen to write, or a tongue to speak, that was the theme upon which those pens wrote and those tongues spoke. Why, gentlemen, Mr. Buchanan had no confidence or reserve upon this subject. He was public, he was open, he was unreserved in his declarations to everybody. He sent to the traduced John Hickman, in an adjoining County, he told him through his friends and agents—"You, Mr. Hickman, occupy a peculiar relation; you voted for the Topeka Constitution; you denounced the Kansas-Nebraska bill; you were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line; the Democratic Party of your district have nominated you; the Republicans like you; they believe in you. Now I want you to take the stump, and go before your people and pledge me, James Buchanan, that I intend standing by, and if necessary dying by this principle of Popular Sovereignty." For myself, if I could descend to the baseness of republishing private letters, I might fill a volume with similar pledges from similar authority. Why, gentlemen, when the distinguished Secretary of State, Mr. Cobb—who from having been a superfine Union man, has been converted into a fire-eater, equal to Mr. Chauncey himself—when Mr. Cobb came into Pennsylvania, and traversed our State from end to end, and from County to County, talking to delighted audiences all the time, what was the burden of his theme? Why—Popular Sovereignty. I would take the Army and the Navy, I would use every power of the Federal Government, I would surround the Territory, but what the people of Kansas should vote, and by their vote the destinies of the future State should be decided. Whenever a Southern orator came into Pennsylvania and called upon me, I said to him: "Now, Sir, I have but one thing to say to you; we have but a single thing before the people; every day is making the campaign more and more doubtful; every day is making the popular feeling more and more intense; Mr. Buchanan himself feels that everything depends upon the prudence, the sagacity, and the spirit of conciliation by which this campaign is conducted, and for God's sake take care what you say about Kansas; leave your violent Southern feelings at home; you must not come here to threaten; you Governor Johnston, and you Mr. Scott, of Richmond, and you Mr. Extra Billy Smith, and you Mr. Secretary Floyd, all of you, must remember that if you lose this battle here, you lose it altogether; it will be your loss, and therefore you must allow us to manage it in our own way. And they did accede to that policy, without any hesitation, and gladly. There was no deception in that fight, at least so far as I was concerned. I sowed the State with private letters and private pledges upon this question. There is not a County in Pennsylvania in which my letters may not be found, almost by hundreds, pledging Mr. Buchanan, in his name, and by his authority, to the full, complete and practical recognition of the rights of the people of Kansas to decide upon their own affairs. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, he was elected. He formed his Cabinet. He issued his Inaugural Address. And here, at this point, let me say, that the public confidence, inspired by his nomination, in the Democratic Party, and the apprehension of his election inspired in the Republican ranks, that public confidence in the man was renewed and revived by the publication of his Inaugural Address. The Republicans, many of them who had voted for John C. Fremont, said, "We believe in Mr. Buchanan; if he stands by the doctrines of this Inaugural Address, we will stand by him." Now, had he done so, the Republican and the American Parties, in my opinion, would have been extinguished; we should have been one great, happy national family. After all, what the great mass of the people in this country desire is a good Government. Every man in this country is not an office-seeker. Nine out of ten are disinterested in their relations to this Government, and they are ready to vote for John B. Haskin or for John Smith, if they have confidence in the man; and Mr. Buchanan would have suited the country as well as any other man if he had but fulfilled his pledges; and, therefore, it was, that when his inaugural address was published, they said one to the other—We believe in Mr. Buchanan—we are sorry that we have not voted for him; but we are willing to trust him and stand by him to the end. Mr. Buchanan had before him a future which Washington, if he had been living, might have envied—a future which, if he had walked resolutely in the path he had marked out—the path illuminated by his resolutions and pledges—would have allowed him to go down to the grave with the acclamations of the people. Posterity would have pointed to his administration as a model and example to all generations; Pennsylvania would have had no cause to have been ashamed of her once favorite son. No, my fellow-countrymen; but he did not stop here. As if for the purpose of accumulating pledge upon pledge, as if for the purpose of piling up a pyramid of promises upon this question, what did he do next? He looked around to see whom he should get to go to Kansas for the purpose of settling the vexed question which had rendered Kansas, what it has been graphically termed, "the graveyard of Governors." He sought for no inferior man; he would not be tempted to take an ordinary man. He selected a gentleman, a statesman, who had been presented by a large portion of the leading and prominent men of the South for a seat in his Cabinet, who had for years represented his State in the councils of the nation. He selected Robert J. Walker. And when he called upon Mr. Walker, and asked him to proceed to the Territory, Mr. Walker said to him, "Why, Mr. Buchanan, that would finish me forever; it has ruined every man who has gone there; it will ruin me. I have reached that time of life when I cannot afford to risk all my prospects, and probably the peace and happiness of my family." And he said further, as if gifted with a knowledge of the future, "I cannot run the risk of being most probably betrayed and deserted by the Administration that appoints me." Mr. Buchanan said to him, "Mr. Walker, if you will go there, you will settle this question in a few weeks. Everything is ready; here are your instructions. I pledge you my word that everything you desire, you shall have." Mr. Walker, as if inspired by a sublime suspicion, said, "Mr. Buchanan, I will not go to Kansas until you allow me to meet your Cabinet face to face, and ascertain from that Cabinet in person whether they will agree that I shall go there and carry out the pledges of the campaign of 1856." Accordingly a meeting of the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan was called. At the meeting every member of the Cabinet was present. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker were present—Mr. Buchanan in the chair. Gov. Walker said, "I have desired this meeting because I have determined not to go to Kansas unless I have full instructions to carry out those pledges and those principles; if there is any opposing voice, I will not go; I do not desire to go; it is by no means an enviable position; but if I have the permission and consent of you, gentlemen, for this I have asked, I will go." The Cabinet was polled; but one member of the Cabinet objected to the programme laid down by Gov. Walker. I need not mention his name. Gov. Walker said, "That settles the question, gentlemen; I do not wish to go; a single negative is sufficient, and I will retire from the field." But they took that member of the Cabinet into an adjoining room, and there they convinced him that Gov. Walker was right. They returned and gave Walker his instructions. He went to Kansas with his instructions in his pocket, and accompanied by a man well known to the country, Mr. Stanton, who went out with similar pledges.

Now gentlemen, this is the plain statement of the facts. Without going into details, I will come down to my own part in this campaign. My ambition was to assist and build up my good old State, to push forward her great interests, to assist in the development of her industry, to do that which we must all do at last,—for the older I grow, the more certainly I come to that conclusion,—to try to be strong at your own home and build yourselves up in your own communities and your own States, and when you do that, you will be respected and strong at the seat of the Federal Government. [Applause and cheers.] Therefore, it was that in 1857, I started the newspaper which now bears my name at its mast-head. And I did this for the purpose of advocating Mr. Buchanan's policy throughout. I had had, as I have said, abundant pledges as to his course upon this question of Kansas. But before I published that paper, suspecting that probably something would take place, I concluded to take care to have myself strengthened. And I wrote to most of his Cabinet and told them upon what grounds I intended to stand in regard to this question of Kansas. They were so good as to send me enough written testimony to strengthen me in the position I had taken. I went on with Walker and Stanton. When the Oxford and McGee frauds took place,—when there was a universal burst of indignation throughout the country—when the whole Democratic press applauded Walker for rejecting these fraudulent returns, suddenly there was a silence and a pall over the columns of the Washington *Union*. Nothing was said upon the subject of the Oxford and McGee frauds; no word was given in support of Walker and Stanton. I supposed that some malign influence had for the moment surrounded that journal—that it had had an attack of some peculiar insanity, which has really become chronic with it, and I allowed it to pass by. But when the dark and damning deed at Lecompton was perpetrated, then I saw, for the first time, that these gallant men, Walker and Stanton, these men who stood with me—I saw that I and the whole Democratic press of the country had been carried along with the Administration, and were called upon to desert our pledges and betray our own manhood. When the cup was presented to my lips, I refused it. [Continued applause and cheers.] Administrations may change; Presidents may change; but I had been too fully and too personally committed upon this subject to go back to Pennsylvania and turn my back upon the pledges which I had both spoken and written. But I did not for a moment believe that the administration, though concluding to abandon the position upon which it had come into power, had resolved to make that a test. I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, "For the first time in our lives we are at variance: having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted." "Well," said he, "cannot you change too?" [Laughter.] "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change, too?" [Renewed laughter.] "If you, Douglas and Walker will unite in support of my policy, you will not hear a whimper of this thing: it will pass by as the Summer breeze." I said to him, we differ; very well; with an administration surrounded by office-seekers, living all the time in an atmosphere of flattery, followed by thousands of men who expect office, and who say to you, you are right, Mr. Buchanan, we are down upon our bellies in the dust, please to walk over us and trample upon us, and we will be content and happy; you may believe that your policy is right. But I tell you, Mr. Buchanan, that there is a still small voice in the hearts of the people, that instinctively rejects and abhors fraud—and this is fraud and dishonor. I do not claim to be more honest than other men; I have, as all politicians have, done many things which may not square exactly with the rules of religion and right, and which I regret having done; but this thing I will not do. [Renewed applause.] I have reached the years of manhood, and I cannot go back to Pennsylvania and eat my own words, and become the slave of power. But then, Mr. Buchanan, you must tolerate these differences of opinion. Gen. Jackson tolerated differences of opinion among his friends; Col. Polk tolerated differences of opinion among his friends, as you are aware, for you differed with him upon the subject of the tariff, and yet you remained in his cabinet; Mr. Pierce tolerated differences of opinion. And here you are; the men who carried you into the place you now occupy having refused your favors, and having trampled the patronage which has been tendered them, under foot, because they desired to serve independently. Here they are, asking to be tolerated in the indulgence of an honest opinion. [Applause.] The reply to that was—Sir, I intend making my Kansas policy a party test. Well, Sir, said I, I regret it; but if you make it a test with your officers we will make it a test at the ballot-box. [Renewed Applause.] Repeated efforts were made to heal the difference. But it seems to me that when the Presidency is conferred upon a poor mortal, it transforms him into a god, in his own estimation, or into a lunatic. [Laughter and continued Applause.] Nobody is permitted to approach power and tell the truth. Power never hears the thundering voice of the people, sitting as it does, in its easy chairs, and between its marble walls. An independent man, with a voice loud and bold, who goes up to tell the truth, is waived off from the Presidential presence as a rude intruder. As I said before, repeated efforts were made in vain. The conferring of the Presidential patronage with its vast millions, more than the great monarch of Great Britain herself enjoys, and nearly as much as the French Monarch wields, made Mr. Buchanan believe that he would make this test successful. How was it made? Oh, gentlemen, the chapter which shall tell the manner in which this Administration has used its patronage will be a black one. And when our children, and our children's children come to read they will not believe that an American citizen, elevated to the Presidential chair, in the face of such a people, covered with an armor of pledges, should have gone into that chair, should have used his army and the Treasury, your money and mine, your officers and mine, for the purpose of putting a gallant band of men for standing honestly by the plain God's truth. [Cheers and applause.] I would that when that historian comes to write that chapter in the history of this country and Government, he should not feel compelled to write that that President was born in Pennsylvania. No, gentlemen, there has not been an element, a single circumstance, lacking to relieve this unredeemed infamy; no, not one. They have gone on, step by step, with the remorseless tread of fate and destiny, trying to crush out the breath of the gallant spirits who have stood forth, asking nothing but to be permitted to do right. Look at the spectacle in Illinois at this moment. Democrats, if there are any here, and I trust there are many, you who take the regular organizations, you who swallow this miserable dose of Lecomptonism, because the regular organization of the State supports it, because the party indorses it, look at Illinois, and blush with very shame at the spectacle there exhibited to the world. There is regular organization for you, and how does the Administration treat it? They treat it with contempt and scorn;—the gallant Douglas standing at the head of the column. If you open the pages of the Washington *Union* of to-day, read what it says of Stephen A. Douglas. You would suppose from what you would read there, that he was sowing pestilence and death throughout the Northwest. Aye, and he is, too—to false doctrines and to false men. [Applause and cheers.]

He continued his remarks at some length, denouncing the proscription practiced by the Administration, and referring to the fact that prominent statesmen of the South were beginning to cry out against it.

Col. Forney retired from the front of the stand amid loud and long-continued cheering and applause.

The President announced to the meeting that letters had been received from the Hon. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania; the Hon. A. L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; the Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio; the Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois; the Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri; the Hon. F. E. Spinner, of New-York; the Hon. H. Winter Davis, of Maryland; the Hon. Isaac N. Morris, of Illinois; the Hon. J. Morrim Harris, of Maryland; the Hon. Horace Greeley, of New-York; the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, of New-York.

The next speaker was Samuel L. Lyon, of White Plains, who addressed the meeting at some length.

David Webster, of Philadelphia, late District-Attorney of the State, and now Commissioner to codify the criminal code of the State, next addressed the meeting.

W. T. B. Quilliken, of Morrisania, then made a brief address.

The Hon. John B. Haskin was then announced and upon coming forward was received with tremendous cheering and applause.

He addressed the assemblage at some considerable length. He entered fully into the reasons that impelled him to the course he pursued during the late session of Congress, both in reference to the Kansas question and the Lecompton Constitution, which has rendered that [illegible]. He announced himself as an independent candidate for the next Congress, irrespective of party, claiming still to be a Democrat, as he had always been before, [illegible] but repudiating all leaning towards what he termed "Administration Democracy." He stated that he expected to be obliged to battle with all the array of Post-Office and Custom-House officers, who were ever ready to follow the orders of their superiors, and do any dirty work that might be assigned them. But he believed that as he had ever striven to do his duty by his constituents they would do their duty by him, and reelect him. The honorable gentleman made no reference in terms to the charge that has been so freely and industriously circulated of late, that he had committed himself to the Republican Party by pledges to support and carry out their principles. He stated, however, that he desired to be left perfectly free and independent; that he would make no promises, but the people of his District must judge what his future course would be, by what had been his conduct in the past. He announced himself as being decidedly Anti-Lecompton, and opposed to the present corrupt practices of the Government. He referred to frauds in the purchase and in the sale of military rites by the Government. His remarks were frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic cheering and applause of the assembly.

At 5 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

The Rev. Wm. O. Lamson, of New-York, has arrived in Paris, for the purpose of establishing the service of the American Episcopal Church in the French capital.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange......Sept. 2.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	200 Erie R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Missouri State 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
1,000 Ohio State 6s '60	107½	[illegible] La. C. & Mil. R. R.	[illegible]
6,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	91½	[illegible] Mil. & M. R. R.	[illegible]
1,000 Brook. City W. L.	[illegible]	[illegible] Reading Railr'd	[illegible]
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	91½	[illegible] do	49
1,000 LaC. & M. L. G. bs	[illegible]	200 Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. S. 2d M. Bds	[illegible]	[illegible] M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
1,000 do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	23¼
2,000 Hud. R. RR. 3d M.	65½	[illegible] do	23¼
2,000 Hud. R. RR. C. Bs.	60½	50 Mich. S. & N. I. P. S'k	43½
1,000 Mich. C. RR. 8 p. c.		50 do	43½
1st M. S. F. C. bds.	96½	100 Panama R. R. ...b60	114½
3,000 Har. RR. 3d M. Bs.	57	100 do	114½
10 Ocean Bank	93	100 do ...s60	114½
10 Metropolitan Bank	107½	100 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	84½
10 Continental Bank	97	50 do ...b3	84½
127 Park Bank	103½	100 do ...b60	84½
60 Penn. Coal Co.	75½	50 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	34½
100 Pac. M. S. Co.	88	100 Chic. & R. I. R. b60	73½
50 do ...b60	88½	200 do	73½
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	79½	10 do	73½
300 do ...s10	79½	50 do ...s10	73½
517 do	79½	50 do ...s10	73½
13 do	79½	15 Del. & Hud. C. Co	98½
50 do ...s8	79½	20 do	98½
294 do	79½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	79½
1,000 Ohio State 6s '86	107	400 do ...s10	79½
5,000 Chi., St. P. & F. D.		100 do ...s60	79
L. G. bonds	20	300 do ...b30	79½
6,000 LaC. & M. L. G. bs	23	100 do ...s30	79
10,000 Harlem R. 2d m. bs	74	200 do	79½
50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	16	100 Erie R. R. ...s10	17½
50 do ...b60	16	200 do	17½
10 Pacific M. S. Co	88	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R. b30	23½
100 do ...s60	88	100 do ...s15	23½
25 do	88½	135 do	23½
150 do	88½	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	34½
50 do ...s10	88½	100 do ...b30	34½
50 do ...s30	88½	50 Chic. & Rk Is. R. b60	73½
150 Panama R. R.	114½	100 do ...s3	73½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 C. St P. & F. Du L.	16½	50 Continental Bank	99
1,000 California 7s	85	50 do	98½
1,000 E. T. & Va R. R. 6s	70	20 Columbia F. Ins. Co	99½
2,000 M. & Hor. R. R. 8s	30	20 Gebhard Fire In. Co	92½
1,150 Sacra. City 10s	38½	10 Lennox Fire Ins. Co	96½
15,000 Nash. & Ch. R. 6s	73½	20 New World F. In. Co	92½
85 shares 7th Ward Bk	196½	30 Nat. F. I. Co	103
10 Metropolitan Bank	107½	40 Irving Fire Ins. Co	108½
10 Imp. & Trad. Bank	106½	10 Beekman F. I. Co	107
40 People's Bank	99½	22 do	108
10 Arctic F. I. Co	96½	5 Commonw'h F. I. Co	89½
7 New World F. I. C.	92½	20 Bowery Fire I. Co	171
5 Amer. Express Co	90½	10 City Fire Ins. Co	169
5 U. S. Express Co	90½	20 Arctic Fire Ins. Co	98½
30 W. F. & C. Ex. hyph'd	51½	20 Knickerb'r F. I. Co	132½
20 do	54	20 United S. F. I. Co	127½
70 Amer. Coal Co. p. s.	86½		

Thursday, Sept. 2—P. M.

We have to report a quiet Money Market, as succeeding the holiday. The demand is moderate from the Brokers at 4 ₩ cent. on Stock collateral and 4½@5 ₩ cent. on prime short bills. The general ease of supply has undergone no change in either class of negotiations. It is less free, however, on long date paper, which we continue to quote at from 5 to 7 ₩ cent., according to the classification of the bills. The extra demand for Exchange from Havana sent less Specie by the *Arabia* yesterday than was expected. The shipment was only $269,000. The Exchange market is again very quiet. The steamer on Saturday is the *Ariel*, for Havre and Southampton. The partial business at Bank yesterday, during the Cable celebration, reduced the clearances between the Banks this morning to about nine millions dollars—or about one-half the usual daily amount of late. For the two days the Sub-Treasury has received $307,905, (of which $194,000 for Customs,) and disbursed $437,433; leaving the balance this afternoon $12,903,869.

There was a dull and almost, we might say, a sleepy feeling at the Stock Board this morning; whether the result of yesterday's relaxation from business, or of the absence of later telegraphic news from Europe, we are unable to say. The disposition was indifferent both among buyers and sellers, though prices were ¼@½ ₩ cent. lower than on Tuesday, and subsequently fell off nearly as much more in the afternoon. This decline induced at the very close a few contracts in New-York Central at 79¼@79, 30@60 days, and at 79¼, seller 10 days and cash, that price being bid for more. Rock Island fell off in like proportion, and so did Galena, Southern Michigan, and Milwaukee and Mississippi. Erie yielded ¼@¾ from Tuesday's closing price. Reading steady at 48¾@49@48¾ ₩ cent. Toledo closed 34½@¾. There was a renewed demand for Pacific Mail shares, as well as a continued willingness on the part of *short* sellers to put out contracts. The buyers paid 88½ ₩ cent. cash and 30 days option to the seller. The May dividend being 10 ₩ cent., and the August 6 ₩ cent., the expectation is now indulged by some of the stockholders that at least 14 ₩ cent. more will be added by the close of the year. For Panama 114½ ₩ cent. cash was paid this afternoon, and 114½, seller 60 days, at the early Board. There was a steady feeling on most of the Bond list. Missouris brought 84¾ ₩ cent. cash, and $50,000 sold this afternoon at at 84½, seller 60 days. We learn of private sales of Harlem second mortgage, $34,000, at 74 ₩ cent., and $10,000 brought the same price at the Board. The La Crosse Land Grants are down to 23 ₩ cent., and for the Fond du Lac Land Grants 20 ₩ cent. was paid for $5,000. We hear of no transactions in the new Federal Loan. The general market this afternoon closed dull.

The Executive Officers of the New-York Central Company are again in town to meet the Executive Committee of the Erie, for the adjustment of the differences between them. Mr. Corning and Mr. Richmond are both present, and we believe that the Presidents of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore roads are expected here to-morrow.

On the 1st instant, Mr. Gilead A. Smith, of the Stock Exchange, was made a member of the house of M. K. Jessup & Co., Railway Agents and General Brokers, No. 44 Exchange-place. The circular announcing this change adds:

"We will attend to the negotiation of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, either privately, or at the Stock Exchange, our Mr. Smith being a member of the Board. We shall, in addition, act as Transfer Agents and Bankers, paying and collecting coupons and dividends, and tending to all matters pertaining to a General Railway Agency."

The country notes of the following Pennsylvania Banks are now bankable at par in Philadelphia:—Anthracite Bank of Tamaqua, Bank of Chambersburg, Farmers' Bank of Schuylkill County, at Pottsville; Bank of Gettysburg, Harrisburg Bank, Honesdale Bank, Jersey Shore Bank, Lebanon Bank, Lebanon Valley Bank, at Lebanon; Lewisburg Bank, Bank of Middletown, Bank of Northumberland, Union Bank of Reading, West Branch Bank, at Williamsport; Wyoming Bank at Wilkesbarre, York Bank, York County Bank, at York. In anticipation of the movement, the brokers have been hoarding up the issues of these banks.

It is stated in the Cincinnati *Gazette* that Messrs. Bell & Grant, of London, who hold an unsatisfied judgment against the Ohio Trust Company for about $240,000, for cash advances in general account in London, are about to test the personal liability of the late Board of Trustees in the Ohio Courts.

THE OLD COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec'd at Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to G. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to other F. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total expor's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to G. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to other F. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,000

Of the new crop, the weekly circular of Mr. Wright reports:

"During the past week we have received by mail, and by telegraph for some days later, accounts from the South more decidedly unfavorable for the prospects of the new crop, than any previous time this season. The complaints seem general from all sections that the plant is suffering from the effects of rain, of worms, and of rust, and there appears to be a more decided disposition to place the figures for the next crop much below what has hitherto been the current estimate."

The managers of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad are making an earnest effort to complete the work and restore the credit of the Company, which fell under temporary embarrassment last year. Their plan to this purpose has been before the bondholders and other creditors in circular form for some weeks past. To-day a meeting of the creditors took place, when the following proceedings were had:

At a meeting of the Creditors and Bondholders of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, represented by Bonds and claims to the amount of *one million and seventy-five thousand dollars*, held by previous notice at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, Sept. 2, 1858, Abraham S. Hewitt was chosen Chairman, and J. O. Heyworth was appointed Secretary.

After free discussion, it was

Resolved, That in view of the present embarrassed condition of the finances of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, its inability to pay the interest on its Bonds or liquidate its floating debt, we, the Bondholders and creditors of said road, represented at this meeting, having considered the plan set forth in the circular recently issued by the Board of Directors, sanctioned by the Trustees of said road, and submitted to all parties interested, do, after mature deliberation, recommend its unanimous adoption, upon the condition that the Board of Directors of said Company pass a resolution that should all the creditors and Bondholders accept the proposition submitted by said Board of Directors, that the stock issued in exchange for the mortgage Bonds and floating debt be a preferred stock, bearing 7 ₩ cent. interest ₩ annum, secured upon the net earnings of the road from Dubuque to Manchester.

Resolved, That upon the condition in the first resolution being complied with by the Board of Directors of said Company, we earnestly urge upon all the creditors and Bondholders not represented at this meeting the acceptance of the proposition.

On motion, adjourned. Signed,
A. S. HEWITT, Chairman.
J. O. Heyworth, Secretary.

An interesting and certainly a very assuring item of news in regard to the practical working of the Atlantic Cable, is brought by the *Africa*. An inquiry touching the recent steamer collision was propounded from London to the operator in Newfoundland at 5 o'clock P. M., on Friday, Aug. 20, and a full reply received back in two hours and a half.

The interest due September 1, on the first Mortgage Bonds of the Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Company, (the Western Division of the Terre Haute and Alton,) will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the coupons at the Company's Office, No. 18 William-street.

The steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, Saturday, Aug. 21, arrived at this port late this afternoon. The market accounts are no later, though much fuller, than by telegraph from the Galway steamer off Cape Race, published here several days ago. Both the Liverpool and London Grain markets show more firmness. Wheat is 2d. the bushel better, and Flour and Indian Corn were selling at the full previous prices. Cotton at Liverpool is reported dull, but the trade in Goods and Yarns at Manchester quite active. The English and French funds hold good at the previous advance. The *Essex*, from Australia, at London, had delivered $1,300,000 in Gold, and the further sum of $3,325,000 was known to be at sea and nearly due. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 18th of August gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,098,342	Increase	£420,540
Other deposits	13,701,744	Decrease	201,220
Rest	3,418,989	Increase	4,578
Govern't securities	10,879,168	Increase	8,114
Other securities	15,186,677	Decrease	127,383
Notes unemployed	10,771,940	Increase	332,125

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,425,035, being a decrease of £165,390, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,444,600, showing an increase of £206,350, when compared with the preceding return.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 13th inst.:

Aug.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tues. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thur. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The London *Times* of the evening of Friday remarks:

"The English funds have shown great firmness to-day at the improved quotations of yesterday, the market having been strengthened by the arrival of the *Essex* with £250,000 Australian gold, the favorable character of the details from Bombay, and the upward tendency of the Continental exchanges. Consols were quoted 96⅜@⅝ for money and account; Bank Stock, 227@229; reduced and new three ₩ cents, 97⅝@¾; India Stock, 215@218; India debentures, old, 98; new, 97⅞@⅞. Discounts were in rather more demand to-day at the Bank. In the Stock-Exchange advances on Government securities are still offered at 1½ ₩ cent."

Of American Securities, Messrs. Bell & Sons report:

"There has been during the past week a fair amount of business doing in the several American State Securities, and inquiries for investments, which encourage the expectation of an improved market. In railroad bonds and shares there is very little speculation going on; the transactions, therefore, have been few, whilst prices continue steady."

And the report of Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite is:

"We have to note very limited transactions in American Securities in London during the past week. Prices remain without any important alteration."

The following are the latest Liverpool Stock Exchange quotations of American Railways:

American Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done
Illinois Central 6 ₩ ct., 1875	83 to 84	
Do., 7 ₩ cent., 1875	81 to 83	
Do., do., free land, 1860	78 to 80 xc.	79 xc.
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	23 to 21 dis.	
Michigan Cen. 8 ₩ cent., '60	86 to 90	
Do., do., 1869	86 to 88 xc.	
Do. (sink'g fund), do., 1882	90 to 92	
Do., $100 shares	55 to 65	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana 7 ₩ ct. (sinking fund), 1885	62 to 64	
Do., $100 shares	23 to 25	
New-York Central, 6 ₩ cent. (sinking fund), 1883	82 to 84	
Do., 7 ₩ cent., con. 1864	92 to 94	93
Do., $100 shares	79 to 81	
New-York and Erie, 3d mortgage, 7 ₩ cent., 1883	67 to 69 xc.	
Do. (Sinking Fund) '75	35 to 40	
Do. Bonds con. 1862	30 to 35	
Do. do. 1871	36 to 38	
Do., $100 shares	16 to 18	
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ₩ ct.	89 to 91	
2d mort. 6 ₩ ct. sterling	90 to 92	91½

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD Company are paying their Bonds due Sept. 1 at the People's Bank, and are offering for sale $50,000 of their Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds at 90 cents; than which a better security is not on the market. The whole debt of the Company is ($690,000) six hundred and ninety thousand dollars, including the $50,000 now offered for sale, secured by a sinking fund and mortgage on their railroad from Rome to Cape Vincent, 98 miles long, which is worth at a low valuation three millions of dollars. The semi-annual contribution to the sinking fund will pay off the Bonds when they mature.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, Sept. 2.

There is only a moderate demand for Flour this morning, and the market is steady; sales 700 bbls. at $5 37@$5 50 for good brands extra Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Canadian; $5 62@$5 75 for double extra. Wheat dull—only a few carloads Red Ohio sold at $1 15. Buyers do not offer over $1 [illegible] for any amount. Corn dull and heavy; sales [illegible] bushels at 63c.@65c. Barley scarce and wanted; sales of small lots at 62½c. Rye nominal at 75c. Oats dull; sales 800 bushels new, at 45c.; old held at 48c. Whisky quiet and nominal, at 22½c. Canal Freights steady; Flour, 36c.; Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10c. to New-York. *Receipts by Lake*—10,467 bbls. Flour; 20,870 bushels Wheat; [illegible] bushels Corn; 602 bushels Oats. *Shipments by Canal*—2,594 bbls. Flour; 38,709 bushels Wheat; 73,165 bushels Corn.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

Flour firm at $4 85@$5 for superfine. Whisky steady, at 21½c. Provisions firm; sales of 100,000 lbs. Bulk Shoulders at 5½c. Mess Pork, $16.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Sept. 2.

Flour is firm at $5 50@$6. Wheat in active demand at $1 [illegible]@$1 43 for white, and $1 [illegible]@$1 32. Corn steady. Whisky dull at 27c.

Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 2.

Flour—Ohio and Howard-street steady, at $5 [illegible]. Wheat—White, $1 [illegible]; Red, $1 [illegible]. Corn—White, 80c.@83c.; Yellow, 80c.@83c. Whisky dull. Provisions dull, but steady.

Chicago, Thursday, [illegible].

Flour very dull. Wheat quiet [illegible] firm. Sales [illegible] bushels. [illegible] to Buffalo—3,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels [illegible], 45,000 bushels Corn. [illegible] bushels Corn. Receipts—1,[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 70,000 bushels Corn.

Cincinnati, Thursday, [illegible].

Flour firm. Sales at $4 85@$5. Whisky active and 3c. higher. Wheat firm at [illegible]. Pork $16.

New-Orleans, Thursday, [illegible].

Cotton—Sales to-day 100 bales at unchanged prices. Other articles generally without change.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves.	For.	Days.
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
Lady Eglinton	Quebec	Galway	[illegible]
Alps	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Edinburgh	New-York	Glasgow	[illegible]
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	[illegible]
North Star	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]
New-York	New-York	Bremen	[illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Bavaria	New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves.	For.	Days.
Pacific	Galway	New-York	[illegible]
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	[illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Bremen	Bremen	New-York	[illegible]
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Austria	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Northern Light	Southampton	New-York	[illegible]
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	[illegible]
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool—[illegible] Gibb and lady, [illegible] Jones and brother, J. Landers, [illegible] Mrs. Hopkins and son, [illegible] Wilson, E. Apeslesque.

In steamship *Jamestown*, from Norfolk—Dr. P. H. Aylett, lady, child and nurse, [illegible] Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Nichols, [illegible] Abbott, lady and 3 children, [illegible] John Finn, Ed. Davis, [illegible] Corbitt, and 18 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 [illegible]	Sun sets	6 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 [illegible]	Gov. Island	4 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Sept. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, [illegible]; Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, [illegible].

Steamers Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, [illegible]; Nichols, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

[illegible]

Sloop Willard, Buckingham, Newport.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool Aug. [illegible], mdse. to E. Cunard. [illegible]

[illegible]

Bark Charles Brewer, [illegible], 13 ds., with sugar to [illegible].

[illegible]

SAILED—Steamship Columbia, Berry, [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 2—[illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 1—Arr. [illegible], from Rio Janeiro.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Shipping.

[illegible]